# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5875. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## THE WAR.

### M. Thiers' Report on His Unsuccessful Mission to Paris.

### The Modification Demanded by Russia in the Treaty of 1856.

### A Battle Imminent in the Plains of Beauce.

### The Prussians Steadily Advancing on Lyons.

### A Naval Encounter off the Coast of Cuba.

THE REFUSED ARMISTICE.

**M. Thiers' Report on the Negotiations—The Imperial Government Forever Defunct—Discussion of the Various Points.**

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times* publishes THIERS' report on his armistice mission. He says he deems that he owes to the Great Powers, who desired an armistice should be concluded, a succinct account of the grave negotiations which he consented to undertake. He mentions the desolation of the country through which he passed, going from Orleans to Versailles, at which latter place he stopped but one moment.

PRUSSIA AWARE OF HIS MISSION.

He proceeded forthwith to Paris, stopping at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confer with the Government, passed the night in deliberation, and the next morning, the 1st of November, went to meet BISMARCK, who was perfectly aware of the nature of his mission, as he had received at the same time that France had the notice from the Powers that an armistice was desired to avoid the effusion of blood, and to allow France, through elections, to form a regular Government with which to treat effectively. This was all the more evident, from the fact that Prussia had pretended that, owing to the situation of France, she knew not to whom to apply.

AN ALLUSION TO THE EMPEROR.

BISMARCK made casual mention that the remains of the Government now at Cassel was the only one recognized by Europe; that he, however, merely made the remark to establish the diplomatic situation, having no intention to meddle with the internal management of France. THIERS immediately answered that the Government which precipitated France into the abyss of war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fatal career at Sedan, and would be for France but a remembrance of shame and grief.

THE POINTS TREATED FOR.

BISMARCK did not contest the fact, and made, with me, an examination of the following questions of the armistice proposed:

To furnish France time for the expression of her will as to the Government she should choose to have.

To allow entire freedom for the elections during the armistice, and also for the organization of the armies.

Lastly, To permit the victualing of the besieged places, and especially of Paris.

NO OBJECTION TO THEM.

BISMARCK seemed to have no insurmountable objections to allow any of these questions, and after an interview which lasted four hours, I had the right to suppose we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of a pacification so ardently desired on both hemispheres. Our conferences were three per day, as I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard. Count VON BISMARCK assured me, as to the principle of armistice, that he desired as much as any of the neutrals to end hostilities, and that he desired to see established in France a Power which might contract lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential points.

THE TIME ASKED.

I demanded from twenty-five to thirty days' armistice, as this time was needed for the votes and reunion of the elected candidates. BISMARCK did not contest this, and seemed to accept twenty-five days. As to the elections, BISMARCK assured me they should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians. He made, however, a reservation concerning that portion of the territories of the French near the German frontiers and German in origin. I immediately answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of questions which came within the province of a treaty of peace. BISMARCK said it was better not to discuss these questions, and that he, if not admitting the electoral agitation in said provinces, would not refuse that they be represented in the future National Assembly by a notable, free in opinion as other representatives.

THE POINT AS TO THE ARMIES.

After a pause we then arranged as to the conduct of the armies. BISMARCK referred this to the Generals and to the King, and thus was the conclusion arrived at, namely: The belligerents were to stop where they were on the day of the signing of the armistice.

THE REVICTUALING POINT.

Lastly came the question of revictualing, and here again BISMARCK wished to consult military Commanders. So matters were deferred to the next day.

A CHANGE.

When on the 3d, I saw BISMARCK, he seemed uneasy and preoccupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said no. He then said, Paris is in revolution, and a new government is proclaimed. I replied, if disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order. I was forced, however, to suspend the negotiations, and on Saturday the entire town seemed to be burning.

THE PRUSSIANS NEAR LA FERE.

TOURS, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Lille announces that the Prussians are near La Fère. [This is a fortified town, about fifteen miles south of St. Quentin, in the Department of Aisne, situated on an island in the river Oise, near its confluence with the Sarre. It has about 4,000 inhabitants, and a considerable trade and manufacture in woolens and chemical products. It has also a large arsenal and school of artillery. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636, and by the Prussians in 1814. A railroad from Paris to Rheims and other northern cities passes through La Fère.]

DEFENSE OF DUNKIRK.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The Belgian Government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk. The French military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defense against the Prussians, but Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium herself would be the greatest sufferer. It is thought the negotiations will be successful.

REFUSAL OF PRUSSIANS AT EVREUX.

TOURS, Nov. 14.—An engagement occurred on Saturday, between the Guards Mobile and the enemy near Evreux. The French were successful, driving the enemy with loss. [Evreux is about fifty-three miles W. N. W. of Paris, and contains about 9,000 inhabitants.]

PARIS AND ITS SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions, are confirmed by dispatches from various quarters today.

FALL OF A TUNNEL.

One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg Railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line.

### A NAVAL DUEL.

**An Encounter Between a Prussian and a French Steamer Off Havana—They Leave Port in Flight—The German Victorious—A Spanish Man-of-War Acts as Second and Do Modus as Umpire.**

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—On Monday, the 7th inst., the Prussian war steamer *Meteor*, carrying three guns, and the French war steamer *Bouvet*, carrying five, entered this harbor. The *Meteor* sailed out again after the French mail steamer *Nouveau Monde* had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th, the *Bouvet* left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of twenty-four hours, the time prescribed by law, the *Meteor* followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting. The Spanish war steamer *Hernando Cortes* accompanied the two vessels. The *Meteor* had a crew of sixty men and the *Bouvet* eighty. The *Bouvet* was ten miles beyond the offing. Upon the coming out of the *Meteor*, she steamed inward toward the neutral line.

THE FIGHT.

The *Bouvet* opened the contest by firing five shots, which the *Meteor* promptly returned. The *Bouvet* then attempted to board the *Meteor*. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging, falling with the masts, became entangled in the *Meteor's* screw. At the same moment the *Meteor* sent a shell into the inside of the *Bouvet*, smashing her steam-pipe. The *Meteor*, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the *Bouvet*, finding the quarters hot, and capture certain if she waited until the *Meteor* could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly, and made for port, the *Meteor* continuing to fire meanwhile. With a fair wind the *Bouvet* was enabled to cross into Spanish water before the *Meteor* could disentangle her screw. At this time the *Hernando Cortes* fired a gun, as a signal that the combat had closed. Both fought bravely.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The German gun-boat *Meteor* was recorded the victory. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The *Meteor* had three killed and one wounded. The *Bouvet* had only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair which caused intense excitement.

FUNERAL OF THE PRUSSIAN DEAD.

The two Prussians, GARRONER and THOMSEN, who were killed in the naval engagement, were buried here on the 10th inst., the German merchants attending the funeral in an immense body. It is now said the *Bouvet* left the scene of the fight under steam and sail. The German residents are arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the *Meteor*.

DE RODAS AS UMPIRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—The steam-ship *Cuba*, from Havana, reports that a naval duel was fought off Havana between the French gunboat *Bouvet* and the Prussian gun-boat *Meteor*. The Spanish war steamer *Hernando Cortes*, with the Captain-General of Cuba and other prominent officials, accompanied the *Meteor*. DE RODAS was the umpire. The fight lasted one hour, when the *Bouvet* withdrew. Both vessels were badly damaged. The *Bouvet* reports one killed and several wounded; the *Meteor*, three killed and one wounded. Another fight is expected. Both vessels returned to Havana.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**French Hostages in Bremen for the Crew of a Bremen Ship—Movements of the French Fleet—German Unity—Bismarck's Reported Negotiations With Rugonis Denied—A Berlin Banker Arrested for Treason—The French Generals in Germany.**

BREMEN, Nov. 14.—Forty of the French prisoners have been sent hither as hostages for the Captain and crew of the Bremen ship illegally detained in France.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A large French iron-clad passed Yarmouth Roads this morning.

ROYER'S MISSION TO VERSAILLES.

An official contradiction has been given to the report that Gen. ROYER, when at Versailles, conferred with any other person than Count BISMARCK.

GERMAN UNIFICATION.

The Bavarian negotiators are still at Versailles. They are to leave on Saturday. The result of their mission is uncertain. The German Liberals are opposing the proposition for a meeting of the Federal Parliament at Versailles.

BISMARCK AND EUGENIE.

Count VON BISMARCK has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress EUGENIE.

SNOW.

Much snow has fallen lately in the north-eastern part of France.

A GERMAN TRAITOR.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Herr GUTTERBACH, a banker of this city, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offenses consisted in subscribing for a portion of the new French loan.

THE FRENCH MARSHALS.

The Prussian Government has permitted Marshal CANROBERT to reside at Stuttgardt in Wurtenburg; Marshal LEBŒUF at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, and Marshal BAZAINE at Aix la Chapelle, (Aachen,) near the Belgian border.

DEPARTMENTAL DEFENSE.

TOURS, Nov. 14—Evening.—The Government decrees the Departments of the Rhône, Loire, Isere, Drôme, Ardèche, Gard Vaucluse, Bouches-du-Rhône and Hérault shall until for common defense, and it instituted a committee for that purpose.

THIERS AND THE POPE.

The journals at Tours deny that THIERS assured the Pope that he would plead his cause with all the Governments as reported.

THE MARSEILLES ELECTIONS.

The elections have been held at Marseilles. The best of order was observed.

**Murderous Affray at Kosthen.**

An affray took place, yesterday, between two colored waiters employed at the Getty House, Yonkers, which came near proving of a very serious character to one of them. ANDREW ZEDER and WM. JOHNSON had a dispute, which was followed by blows, when ZEDER drew a razor out of his pocket, and with it inflicted a number of ugly-looking gashes on the face, neck and throat of JOHNSON, who finally escaped to the street and screamed for assistance, whereupon Officer KING arrested ZEDER, and Justice BAIRD committed him without bail for trial.

**Sale of Mr. Conner's Library.**

The private library of Mr. CONNER was offered for sale, last night, by Messrs. LEAVITT, STEERNIGH & Co., in Astor-place. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but very little competition, as the books put up were not very fine nor very valuable, and as the auctioneers would not, or could not, furnish reporters with catalogues, the books, whose titles were snatched up from the lips of the auctioneer, cannot be properly described: The following are the prices of a few: DRYDEN'S Plays, two volumes, $2 25 per volume. "Letters of the Earl of Carnarvon," 50 cents. "Lives of Bronte and Brown," two volumes, 87½ cents each. "Epictetus," $1 87½. "Self-made Men," 31 cents. "British Travelers," $2 25. "Evelyn's Memoirs," two volumes, $1 50 each. "Everard's Memoirs," $1. "The Roman Republic," 25 cents. "Life and Works of Fielding," three volumes, $1 each. "Life of Christ," $1. POOTE'S Works, three volumes, $1 12½ per volume. "Gardiner on Gout," 15 cents. "Gallery of British Portraits," $4 37½. "Life of David Garrick," two volumes, $1 12½ per volume, and GARRICK'S Private Correspondence, $4. "The French Day and French People," two volumes, 20 cents each, and a "Life of Franklin," in three volumes, $1 12½ each.

**Meteorological Record.**

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind this morning at 12½ A. M.:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 15—12½ A. M.

| Places of Observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Direction of Wind. | Force of Wind (Hand). | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Twelfth and Ninteenth Ward Citizens' Association—Tammany Hypocrites—The Harlem to City Hall Quick Transit Scheme.**

A special meeting of the Twelfth and Ninteenth Ward Citizens' Association was held last evening at the Masonic Hall in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The meeting was called to order by JOHN FOLEY, the President, who occupied the chair. He referred to the recent election at which he was defeated for member of Assembly, and said he was just as happy as though he had been elected. He stated that he had not been defeated by the people, but by the paid voters of Tammany Hall. He was satisfied with the result, however, for he was not running in the interest of a political party, but in the interest of the people. Before the election, Mr. HITCHMAN, the successful candidate, had promised to secure to the people of Harlem rapid transit to the City Hall, and now he should be kept to his promise. The object for which the Association had been working so long were about to be effected. Mr. VANDERBILT had signified his consent, and soon the steam road would be an accomplished fact. It was proposed to run the road down Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, the tracks to be sunk some ten feet below the surface of the street. From Thirty-second-street it would run down Fourth-avenue to Lafayette-place, through Marion-street to Centre-street, and thence to City Hall.

It was resolved that the Chair appoint a Committee of fifty, to wait on Mr. VANDERBILT on Thursday morning, to consult with him in reference to the project.

The meeting then adjourned.

**The Death of John Cassaboom Not a Suicide—The Supposed Assassin—Ingenious Device for Concealing the Crime—Excitement in New-Jersey.**

The supposed suicide of JOHN CASSABOOM, at Manumuskin Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, particulars of which were published in these columns a few days ago, turns out to be a case of mysterious and absorbing interest. Since the body was interred intelligence has been given indicating the belief that a cold-blooded murder, instead of suicide, ended the life of the unfortunate man, and subsequent developments confirm these suspicions.

On Tuesday night last the engineer of a freight and passenger train on the West Jersey Railroad, discovered on the track, a short distance ahead of his train, which was then near Manumuskin Station, a man lying motionless at full length across the track. The whistle was blown fiercely, the bell was rung, and an effort was made to stop the train. The man did not move, and before the train could be stopped, the locomotive and three of the cars had passed over his body. The mutilated corpse was extricated from underneath the cars, and was carried to Manumuskin Station. The features were identified as those of JOHN CASSABOOM, a resident of the village. A hasty examination was made of the severed remains, but as it was generally supposed that the unfortunate man had committed suicide, no searching investigation was made, and, without an inquest, the body was interred. The examination of the pockets of the pantaloons and coat worn by the deceased, showed that he had no money, and this fact led afterward to the examination of the body. Mrs. CASSABOOM made the discovery two days after the interment of the body that her husband had carried away with him on the day when he was last seen over $45, which he received that late in the afternoon of the day he had been seen, in the swamp in company with a desperate character, named GARRISON. The body was then taken up and a surgical examination was made. This revealed the fact that murder had preceded the supposed suicide. Seven balls (buckshot) were found lodged in and near the head. An exploration of the swamp near the spot on the railroad track where the body was run over, resulted in the discovery of a trail through the fallen leaves, and heavy footprints made by some person who was probably burdened with a lifeless body. GARRISON had disappeared, and although the footprints could not be identified in the soft ground and bedded leaves, as having been made by him, there were many circumstances to justify the belief that he is the murderer. His shot-gun, which had always been carried in his hand, is now missing, and the balls found in the body of CASSABOOM correspond in size with the shot used by him.

All day on Saturday and Sunday bands of farmers and villagers, generally armed, were searching the extensive swamp in which the murder was committed, with the hope of finding some trace of the murderer that would lead to the discovery of his present whereabouts. They had also a strong hope of coming upon the desperado himself, for at a farm-house near the east side of the swamp, one of the farm hands reported that he had seen a man answering GARRISON'S description walking along the edge of the wood on Friday forenoon. Yesterday the search was renewed, and it was said that the murderer's shot-gun had been found. The excitement is universal throughout the country for many miles surrounding, and if the murderer is still in the vicinity, there is little doubt that he will be apprehended. CASSABOOM'S body has been again buried. The Coroner's inquest will not probably be held until the close of the search for the assassin.

**Central Dispensary—Second Annual Meeting.**

The second annual meeting of the Central Dispensary was held last evening, at this institution, No. 226 Eighth-avenue. Mr. V. K. STEVENSON was elected Chairman, and Dr. S. A. RABORG requested to act as Secretary. The statistical reports of the house surgeon and visiting physicians showed that 4,776 new patients had been treated in the Dispensary classes, 925 new patients attended at their homes by the visiting physicians, and 15,311 prescriptions dispensed during the year. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers, during the next twelve months: V. K. STEVENSON, President; R. P. Fairchild, First Vice-President; S. N. Parsis, Second Vice-President; P. Kearney, Treasurer; S. A. Raborg, M. D., Secretary.

The gentlemen forming the medical staff of the institution were invited to retain their positions. The annual report shows that the treasury is not in a very plethoric condition, and at the same time the demands of the sick poor upon the institution have increased by at least one-third upon the number given for last year.

Last evening Palmyra Encampment No. 26, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken. The ceremonies were performed by Grand Patriarch JOHN L. COKYMIR, of Lambertville, assisted by a corps of officers from New-York and Jersey City. The event was celebrated by a supper, followed by numerous congratulatory speeches. During the evening twenty-four propositions for membership were received. The following are the officers installed: C. P., Justin Jones; H. P., James McCullock; S. W., John Rienhardt; J. W., J. R. Goble; Z., Wm. Kersee; J. W., Garrett D. Lozier.

## THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

### Truthful Account of An Interesting Interview With His Ex-Majesty.

### His Views Concerning an Armistice.

### Reply to the Statements About the Imperial Income.

### Habits of the Captive of Wilhelmshoehe.

The steam-ships *City of London*, from Liverpool Nov. 2 and Queenstown Nov. 4, *Ville de Paris*, from Havre Nov. 2 and Brest Nov. 5, and *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Nov. 3, all reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. SUMMERS, of the French steamer, and to Capt. HAACK, of the *Cimbria*, for valued additions to our foreign files. The latest news is fresher by three days than that already at hand by the *Parya*.

NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

**His Life in Exile—A Two-hours' Chat With a Times Correspondent—His Views on the Peace Question—No Treaty Possible on the Basis of a Cession of Territory—His Own Statement Regarding His Private Fortune.**

From Our Own Correspondent

BRUSSELS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

I have just returned here from a tour of several weeks through Germany, during which I had interviews with several distinguished personages, among others the Queen of Prussia and the captive of Wilhelmshohe. My account of my visit to the former I include in another letter, as all that relates to the Ex-Emperor and the war naturally claims a priority.

THE INTERVIEW.

Having the advantage of being personally acquainted with His Majesty, I had no difficulty in obtaining admission to his presence. He received me with great cordiality, and on my expressing my gratification at seeing him looking so well, despite the rumors that had been circulated of his failing health, he laughed, and said that so far were they from being true, that he had not been a day ill since he had left Paris, the constant exposure to the open air, and daily exercise on horseback having produced a marked and permanent improvement in his health. As confirmation of this I may add that His Majesty walked with me for nearly two hours, through the grounds of the chateau, which are quite hilly, and in many parts broken. In addition to the extensive area of these grounds, he has a range of sixteen English miles distance from the chateau assigned him; but this is merely nominal, as he can pass the limits by a simple formality whenever it pleases him.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

In the course of the conversation which opened during this walk, I mentioned to the Emperor the various reports which were in circulation concerning his views on the peace question. Regarding this, His Majesty said that he could not permit any doubt to exist. He considered it impossible for any Government to conclude a treaty of peace with Germany on the basis of a cession of territory and hope to maintain itself in France. A money indemnity and the raising of the fortresses coveted by Germany should not be allowed to stand in the way as obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but further than this the Provisional Government, and in fact no Government, could go. The Emperor even went so far as to say that he would prefer exile in Great Britain or the United States, on the most limited means, to accepting the restoration of his dynasty on such conditions as those sought to be imposed.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

I then alluded to the statements which had been published by his enemies regarding the amount of his private fortune, and the large sums which it was alleged he had invested in foreign securities. He answered me with animation, "that is a subject which touches me to the quick, because whatever may have been my errors and shortcomings as a ruler, I can truly say that I am not open to the charge of avarice or pecuniary interestedness. I will state to you unreservedly the nature and extent of my private resources, because I should like you to contradict all such reports. All that myself, wife and son actually possess are the former property of my mother at Arrenberg, in Switzerland, and which costs more to maintain than it produces; the property left to the Prince Imperial by the Princess BACCHIOCHI, in Dalmatia, in consideration of the sums which I had paid for her out of my private fortune, and which is also unproductive; some property in Italy, which yields a trifling revenue, and a property in Spain, belonging to the Empress previous to her marriage, and which, having been improved, also yields some rental. Taken altogether, we possess just sufficient to enable us to live in the simplest bourgeois style. As to our having invested money in the foreign funds, or out of France, it is utterly false. Had I availed myself of the opportunities which presented themselves of investing money on the purchase of real estate and stocks in the United States, it would have, perhaps, been well for me and my family. I have known instances in which a moderate outlay in that way has been productive of large results from the enormous rise which has taken place in the value of property in the Atlantic cities.

NAPOLEON'S HOUSEHOLD.

I then laughably remarked to the Emperor that some of the English and all the French journals were incredulous as to his restricted means, and that they had pointed to his numerous household as evidence of its improbability. His Majesty scornfully replied: "Numerous household! Are they not then aware that the officers who form what is called my household are fellow-prisoners with me, and are supported by the Prussian Government? For my very servants, with two or three exceptions, I am indebted to the considerate kindness of the Queen. From the maitre d'hotel down to the humblest servant at the chateau, they are all selected from her Majesty's household, and were sent with her own plate and linen, with the expressed object of rendering my stay here as little uncomfortable as possible. I have even deprived myself of the services of most of my old and faithful attendants, with a view to keep my expenditure within my income."

REGARDING RESTORATION.

I then made some allusion to the hopes of restoration entertained by the partisans of the Empire, and to the intrigues attributed to them in London, Brussels and Jersey. His Majesty replied to me earnestly on this point, and expressed his regret that any of the influential men who had occupied positions under the Empire should involve themselves in proceedings of so unwise a character, at a time when it was the duty of every Frenchman to consider only the means of driving the invader from the soil of France. Circumstances alone and the will of the French people could bring about the results at which they aimed, and all efforts to anticipate them could only end in bringing discredit and ruin upon their authors. He hoped that all true friends of himself and his family would bear this truth in mind.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE.

The Emperor expressed himself in grateful terms, in regard to the kindness exhibited toward the Empress and his son, by people of all ranks in England, and evidently comprehended that the industrial classes in that country fully appreciated the advantages which they had derived from the liberal commercial policy inaugurated under his reign.

THE FALL OF METZ.

On asking him how long he thought it would take to insure the fall of Metz, he appeared to be under the impression that it had provisions enough to enable it to hold out for a considerable time. This comprised nearly all that transpired of public interest, in the interview which I had with His Majesty. In regard to the reported unwholesomeness of Wilhemshoehe, he did not appear to have any apprehension of that kind. He described it as a very agreeable residence, and he had no doubt that it could be rendered warm and comfortable during the Winter.

HIS MAJESTY'S HABITS.

As regards His Majesty's habits of life at the chateau, a few particulars may not be uninteresting. He rises regularly at 6, and after shaving himself and dressing, goes to his *cabinet de travail* about 7½. At 8 a cup of tea and a slice of bread are brought to him, after which he reads the German, French and English papers, remaining alone generally up to 9 o'clock, following his old habits at the Tuilleries. At 9 his private Secretary PIETRIS arrives, and remains with him until 10. His Majesty then walks in the grounds of the chateau until 11, when he returns to partake of a second *dejeuner*, at which he remains only a quarter of an hour. The dishes are so simple that his officers make it a subject of complaint. The party then retire into an adjoining parlor, where smoking and conversation are unrestrictedly indulged in, His Majesty smoking his favorite cigarette, but usually talking very little. The Emperor then returns to his cabinet to occupy himself with his correspondence or receive persons of his household on private business. He remains there until half past three or four o'clock, when he either drives, rides or walks out, always preferring the latter exercise when the weather permits. When he drives out he most frequently uses the caleche and horses sent him by the Queen of Prussia. He returns in time to dress for dinner, which is usually served at 6½ o'clock, the Emperor being always attired *en bourgeois*, while the French officers residing in the chateau, always appear in uniform and with their decorations. The dinner usually consists of a mixture of French and German dishes, but is, on the whole, very simple, according to the Emperor's taste. After remaining at table about half an hour, His Majesty and his household usually retire to a parlor, when coffee and cigars are served. After a short time passed in conversation the Emperor occasionally sits down to a game of cards with some of his officers, but much more frequently plays at patience, a game of which he is extremely fond. After an hour passed in this way, he generally calls upon one of his suite to read, and a popular novel is not unfrequently the work selected. One evening the first volume of the *Mousquetaires de la Reine* had been got through, and the Emperor was greatly disappointed to learn that the succeeding one could not be found. "*Quel dommage*," he said, "*comme c'est bien ecrit. Comme un ouvrage comme cela demande du talent et du pouvoir de combinaison.*" His Majesty usually retires to his apartment at an early hour, as he is an early riser. The officers composing His Majesty's household are Gens. CASTELNAU RELLIE, Prince DE LA MOSKOWA, Count PAJOL and VAUBERT; two officers of ordinance, LAURISTON and HEPP; two ecuyers, RAMBEAUD and DAVILLIERS, and two physicians, Drs. CORVISART and CONNEAU, the latter of whom, however, is frequently absent.

AN IMPERIAL BROCHURE.

I must not close this letter without adding that the Emperor's *brochure*, entitled "La Campagne de 1870," is to be published here the day after to-morrow. R.

## THE HOPES OF PEACE.

**Lord Granville to the English Ambassador to Prussia—What England Has Done Toward Ending the War—Count Bismarck's Reply.**

The *North-German Gazette* of Nov. 1 contains a translation of the most material portion of a dispatch addressed by Lord GRANVILLE on the 20th ult. to Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the British Ambassador at Berlin. It will, of course, be understood that in re-translating this into English the substance and not the phraseology of the original document is given. The dispatch begins by reviewing the exertions made by the English Government, which first did its utmost to prevent the war altogether, next to limit its extent, and, more recently, to effect an interview between Count BISMARCK and M. JULES FAVRE, which, however, only showed the disparity of their views as to a basis for negotiations. Adverting to Count BISMARCK'S circular of the 11th of October, with reference to the probable death from starvation of hundreds of thousands of persons, as the inevitable effect of the prolongation of the struggle before Paris, the dispatch proceeds to remark: "The communication of this view of the terrible consequences which a long siege of Paris will possibly, and, indeed, not improbably, entail renders it the bounden duty of Her Majesty's Government to leave nothing unattempted for the purpose of preventing so great a calamity. It is evident that the war has already displayed features, and its course of late principally will do so in increasing measure, which concern not merely the belligerents, but Europe at large. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that an explanation of their views will not be construed as an unfriendly act. It is dictated by the most sincere anxiety for the present and future welfare of the two nations with which their country has long been on the most friendly terms. I am aware of the strong grounds which can be urged with regard to extreme measures against Paris. I would ask, however, whether there are not considerations which to bystanders appear, perhaps, stronger than those which are felt under the influence of extraordinary military success, and also the consciousness of great exertions and immense sacrifices. It cannot be questioned that such a design as the reduction of Paris by famine or bombardment, although without precedent as regards its magnitude, is authorized by the usages of war; but it is equally certain that since, according to the communication of Count BISMARCK, it involves not merely the ruin but the probable death under frightful circumstances of hundreds of thousands of non-combatants, everyone must admit that it should not be resorted to until all other possible means have been exhausted. Assuming the successful issue of an attack on Paris at a not distant period, it is not unreasonable to weigh with its advantages the disadvantages which may attend it, and the fact that some of them affect the feelings of mankind as much as their reason does not prevent Her Majesty's Governments from laying them before the King and his Ministers. The bitter memory of the last three months may be effaced by time and the sense of the brave conduct of the enemy in the field. There are degrees of bitterness, and the probability of a new and irreconcilable war must be greatly increased if a generation of Frenchmen behold the spectacle of the destruction of a capital—a spectacle connected with the death of great masses of helpless and unarmed persons, and with the destruction of treasures of art, science and historical reminiscences which are of inestimable value and cannot be replaced. Such a catastrophe would be terrible for France, and disastrous, as I believe, for the future peace of Europe; while, as Her Majesty's Government believe, it would be more painful to none than to Germany and its rulers. The French Government have declined peace negotiations since the meeting of Count BISMARCK and M. JULES FAVRE. Her Majesty's Government, however, have taken on themselves the responsibility of urging the Provisional Government to consent to an armistice, which might lead to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, and to the restoration of peace. Her Majesty's Government have likewise not omitted to represent to them the importance of making every concession which is compatible, in the present position of the war, with their honor. Her Majesty's Government are not authorized to say so, but they cannot believe that these representations to the French Government will remain without effect."

COUNT BISMARCK'S REPLY.

The following is the text of the reply of Count BISMARCK to Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch. It is addressed to Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador in London: "Lord GRANVILLE has kindly communicated to your Excellency the dispatch which he addressed to Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, on the 20th inst. Your Excellency is therefore acquainted with the contents. I may, as it once appears, in that Lord GRANVILLE'S wish for a speedy termination of this destructive contest, and the non-application of the extreme measures, sanctioned by international usages, is the more fully appreciated by His Majesty the King, as Germany, which, despite her victories, is obliged to make so many sacrifices in this war between two great nations, has a much more immediate interest in the restoration of peace than a neutral country, in the position of a humane, and as we admit nobly sympathetic, looker-on. For this reason His Majesty the King has been much pleased to learn, from Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government shares our conviction that, as a necessary preliminary to successful negotiations, the French people should be permitted to elect a National Representative Assembly. From the moment of learning what had occurred in Paris on the 4th of September, we expressed the like conviction on every opportunity that offered. I may remind you that, in consequence of a suggestion of the English Cabinet, His Majesty the King authorized me at Meaux, more than a month ago, to discuss with M. JULES FAVRE the feasibility of the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. His Majesty, wishing to contribute to the creation of a legal Representative Assembly of France, in the negotiations at Ferrières, offered an armistice on terms the moderation of which was generally acknowledged, and, moreover, conclusively proved by the fall of Toul and Strasbourg a few days after. It is well known that these terms were rejected, and in what manner. It is equally well known that the King was willing to permit the elections fixed for the 2d of October by the Paris Government, to be held in all parts of the country occupied by the German troops, and to give every facility for them, although they had been ordered by a Government not yet recognized by us. Our transactions with the French local and departmental authorities, of which those with the *Maire* of Versailles have been mentioned in the public Prints, bear witness to the willingness of the German authorities to promote free and unrestrained elections in France; but the Paris Government had no intention to allow the nation to elect representatives. It first adjourned the elections fixed for the 2d inst., and subsequently annulled the decree of the Tours Government appointing the 16th as the day of polling. The decree of annulment has already been published in the newspapers.

Its original, with the signatures of the members of the Government, has by an accident fallen into our hands. We have also obtained possession of a letter from GAMBETTA, of which, as it characteristically illustrates the tone prevailing in the Paris Government, I cannot refrain from sending your Excellency a copy. All these experiences did not prevent us from offering our co-operation in any manner in which the Paris Government might be inclined to take with a view to enable the French people to elect Deputies, in order to express its opinion on current events and participate in the responsibilities of the Government, arbitrarily usurped by private persons. The friendly mediation of some distinguished personages, citizens of a neutral State, who repaired to Paris for this purpose, afforded us an opportunity once more of offering the French rulers the means of proceeding with the elections and thereby liberating France from the anarchy which renders negotiations for peace impossible. We intimated our readiness to accord an armistice for the period requisite for the elections, at the same time declaring that we would either permit the Deputies of the nation to enter Paris, or the Paris Deputies to repair to any other place in case the Parliament were to assemble elsewhere. These proposals, which only on the 9th inst. were, with our consent, laid before the members of the Paris Government by neutrals, met with such a reception that the mediating personages declared that they must give up the hopes they had cherished. Immediately afterward M. GAMBETTA left Paris by balloon, and his first exclamation on descending to *terra firma*, if we are to believe French sources of information, was a protest against the election of National Representatives. Events prove that he succeeded in hindering the elections, and the endeavor in the opposite direction of M. CHANZY failed. It appears from this statement of facts that the expedient recommended by Her British Majesty's Government, as a means for the promotion of peace—namely, the arrangements of free elections to a Constituent Assembly—is not opposed by us, but by the Paris rulers, who have twice refused to cooperate for this purpose from the very first, and that our offers have been always rejected by the Governments of the National Defense. We were, therefore, fully justified in declaring, in our communication of the 11th inst., referred to by the English Minister, all responsibility for the deplorable consequences to which a resistance *à outrance* must expose the inhabitants of Paris. That this communication did not fail to produce an impression upon the English Cabinet is only what we expected. However, we should deplore it, were the rulers of Paris to carry resistance to the utmost degree, we have proved by directing the attention of the world, and of the neutral Powers more particularly, to the consequences likely to result from it. We hoped the representations of our neutral Friends would make some impression on the rulers of Paris, who are sacrificing the life and property of the inhabitants to their own ambition. We looked the more confidently forward to such a result, as the Government of Paris and Tours have assumed the direction of the destinies of France on their own responsibility, and without any other title than that which arbitrary and violent usurpation, coupled with the continued refusal to listen to the voice of the nation, can give. We can only thank Her British Majesty's Government if it makes the attempt to caution the French Government against continuing in their wrong and dangerous path, and if it endeavors to render them accessible to considerations which are calculated to spare France the further progress of her social and political disorganization, and to protect her brilliant capital from the devastations of a siege. We cannot, however, suppress the apprehension, that owing to the illusions in which the Paris rulers seem to indulge, the well-meaning intervention of the English Cabinet will be misinterpreted by them.

## FALLEN METZ.

**A Review of Gen. Boyer's Negotiations—Terms Reason for the Capitulation.**

The *Independance de la Moselle*, published at Metz, contains what purports to be an official communication verbally made to the officers by their chiefs on the 19th of October, 1870, and committed to writing immediately after by several of them who met in order mutually to verify their recollections. It is in substance as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am ordered by the General of Division, and on the part of the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to make you acquainted with important facts which have been accomplished during the last few days. The provisions of the place of Metz decreasing more and more, Marshal BAZAINE thought it right to enter into pourparlers with the enemy. He appointed Gen. BOYER, his first aid-de-camp, who proceeded to Versailles, the head-quarters of King WILLIAM. The earnest manner with which the Marshal's envoy was received seems to show that the Prussians are very desirous to terminate the war. Thus, Gen. BOYER having traveled by railroad from Metz to Chateau Thierry, the sec-

vice of the train was interrupted in order to make his traveling more rapid. At Chateau Thierry, a carriage with the armorial bearings of the King of Prussia was in waiting to take him to Versailles. As soon as he arrived the General was received by Count BISMARCK, who forwarded to the King his demand for an audience. He was at once introduced, and found himself in the presence of a council of war, at which the principal chiefs of the Prussian Army were sitting, under the presidency of the King. Gen. BOYER having stated the object of his mission, Gen. MOLTKE spoke and declared that in a matter purely military negotiations could not be long. The army of Metz was to submit to the same fate as the army of Sedan, and surrender as prisoners of war. Count BISMARCK observed that the political view of the matter must take the lead over the military view. "I should be inclined," he continued, "to admit of a convention which would allow the army of Metz to withdraw to an appointed place on the French territory, in order to protect there all deliberations necessary to secure peace." This idea was suggested to M. DE BISMARCK by the difficulties which arose from the Prussian Government itself, from the absence of all government in France. Indeed, the information gathered by the General on his way, from station-masters and various persons, as well as the newspapers which he has been able to bring here, unfortunately leave no room for doubt on that point. The most complete anarchy at present prevails in France. Paris invested, starved, and deprived of external communications, must open her gates to the Prussians within a few days; civil discord paralyzes her defense; the members of the Committee of National Defense have been overpowered by GAMBETTA and KERATRY (the same a very ill balloonist the one fell at Amiens, the other at Bar-le-Duc. Disorder is at its utmost pitch in the south of France. The red flag is floating at Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux. An army of Breton volunteers has been destroyed near Orleans. Normandy, overrun by bands of brigands, has called on the Prussians to re-establish order. Havre, Elbant, Rouen are now garrisoned by Prussians, who co-operate with the National Guard for the preservation of public security. A movement of a religious character has been started in La Vendée. The south is ardently wishing for peace. Prussia claims Lorraine and Alsace and several thousand millions of francs as a war indemnity; Italy claims Savoy, Nice and Corsica. The Provisional Government being dispersed, the various towns not agreeing as to the form of a new Government, and the Orleans Princes not having presented themselves, this anarchy is the cause of unforeseen difficulty for the Prussian Government, which is inclined to treat for peace. They cannot think of laying down the bases for negotiations unless they address themselves to the *de facto* Government which existed before the 1st of September, namely, the Regency. It is not yet known whether, under present circumstances, the Regency will consent to listen to proposals for peace; but, in case of a refusal, the Chamber of Deputies, elected by universal suffrage, and which still legally represents the nation, can alone be invoked. However, in order that the Corps Legislatif, which continued its sittings up to the 1st of September, can reassemble for deliberation, it must be protected by a French army. Such is the situation in which the army of Metz will undoubtedly have to fulfill."

After this speech, which was listened to amid profound silence, the assembly of officers was declared closed. Gen. BOYER, in his letter to the *Independance Belge*, says: "More moderate than M. GAMBETTA, I will remain faithful to my protest against his unqualified violence, and in the name of the whole Army of the Rhine, from which I received the mission which took me to Versailles and London, and in the name of its glorious leader, I declare that M. GAMBETTA offends the public conscience, as much as our brave soldiers, in speaking of infamy and rascalities. We did not capitulate with honor or with duty, we capitulated with hunger."

## BELEAGUERED PARIS.

### An Exodus of Englishmen Deferred.

*Paris (Oct. 27) Correspondence London Daily News.*

At an early hour yesterday morning, about 100 English congregated at the gate of Charenton on route for London. There were with them about sixty Americans and twenty Russians, who also were going to leave us. Imagine the indignation of these "Cives Romani," when they were informed that, while the Russians and the Americans would be allowed to pass the Prussian outposts, owing to the list of the English wishing to go not having reached Count BISMARCK in time, they would have to put off their journey to another day. The guard had literally to be turned out to prevent them from endeavoring to force their way through the whole German Army. I spoke, this morning, to an English butler who had made one of the party. This worthy man evidently was of opinion that the end of the world is near at hand, when a butler and a most respectable person is treated in this manner. "Pray, Sir, may I ask," he said, with bitter scorn, "whether Her Majesty is still on the throne in England?" I replied, "I believed that she was." "Thank," he went on, "'as this Count BISMARCK, has they call him, driven the British nobles out of the 'ouse of Lords! nothing which this feller does would surprise me now." BUTLER, Chargé d'Affaires, and the other *clerc*, are, I understand, to remain behind; they have asked Count BISMARCK to condescend to answer a letter which has been forwarded to him, asking him to fix a day for their departure.

## ITALY AND ROME.

### Diplomats' Circular in Relation to the Occupation of the Papal Dominions.

The Italian Government has addressed the following circular to its diplomatic agents, with regard to the occupation of the Roman States:

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.

SIR: The inhabitants of the Roman Provinces, having acquired the liberty of giving solemn expression to their will, have declared, almost unanimously, in favor of the annexation of Rome and its territory to the constitutional monarchy of VICTOR EMMANUEL II, and his descendants. This vote, completed with all the safeguards of sincerity and publicity, is the last consecration of Italian unity. It is in the midst of the manifestations of joy of the whole nation that the King has accepted the plebiscite of the Romans, and that he has been able to declare that his work commenced by his illustrious father and continued by himself with so much perseverance and glory is at last accomplished.

For the first time in the course of many centuries the Italians again find in Rome the traditional centre of their nationality. Rome henceforth is united to Italy by the national right, which, expressed at first by the Parliament, has found in the vote of the Romans its final sanction. This is a great fact, of which the consequences we were the first to recognize extend far beyond the frontiers of the Peninsula, and will contribute efficaciously to the pacification of the Catholic population. In going to Rome, Italy encounters one of the greatest questions of modern times. It is to reconcile the national and religious sentiment, while protecting the independence of the spiritual authority of the Holy See in the midst of the freedom inherent in modern society.

Thus you will have seen by the reply of the King to the Roman deputation that Italy feels all the grandeur and responsibility which she assumes in declaring that the temporal power of the Holy Father has ceased to exist. We accept this responsibility with courage, for we are sure to bring to the solution of the problem an impartial spirit, filled with the most sincere respect for the religious sentiments of the Catholic population. To apply the idea of right in its widest and highest acceptation to the relations of the Church with the State is the task which Italy has undertaken.

The temporal power of the Holy See was the last relic of the institutions of the Middle Ages. At a period in which the ideas of sovereignty and property were not clearly separated, in which moral force had no efficacious sanction, public opinion, the confusion of the two powers might not have been without utility. But in our times it is not necessary to possess a territory and to have subjects to exercise a great moral authority. A political sovereignty which rests not on the consent of the populations, and can not be transformed according to social exigencies, can no longer exist. Compulsion as to matters of faith, rejected by all modern States, found in the temporal power its last asylum. Henceforth, every appeal to the secular sword will be suppressed at Rome, and the Church will profit in its turn by freedom. Freed from the embarrassments and the transitory necessities of political life, the religious authority will find in the respectful adhesion of the consciences of men its true sovereignty.

Our first duty, therefore, in making Rome the capital of Italy is to declare that the Catholic world will not be menaced in its beliefs by the effect of the completion of our unity. To begin with, the high dignity which belongs personally to the Holy Father will not be at all trenched upon. His character of Sovereign, his pre-eminence over the other Catholic Princes, the immunities and civil list which appertain to him in that capacity, will be amply guaranteed to him. His palaces and residences will have the privilege of being extra-territorial. The exercise of his high spiritual mission will be secured to him by a double kind of guarantee, by free and uninterrupted communication with the faithful, by the Nuncios whom he will continue to accredit to the Powers, by the representatives which the Powers will continue to send to him; in short, and above all, by the separation of Church and State which Italy has already proclaimed, and which the King's Government proposes to apply to his territory as soon as Parliament has sanctioned the projects of the advisers of the Crown. In order to reassure the faithful as to our intentions and convince them that it would be impossible for us to exercise a pressure on the decisions of the Holy See, and to try and make religion a political instrument, nothing seems to us more efficacious than the security which we accord to the Church in our territory. We do not disguise from ourselves that at first civil society would have to surmount many obstacles and difficulties. But we have faith in liberty; it will moderate and prevent all excesses, it will be a sufficient corrective against fanaticism. The only power which we desire to invoke at Rome, whose traditions are so imposing, is the power of right; that the religious sentiment may assume a new impulse in a society where none of the guarantees of political liberty are wanting in force, not of fear, but of satisfaction; for religion and liberty are the two most powerful elements in social amelioration.

We entertain a firm hope that the moment will come when the Holy Father will appreciate the immense advantages of the liberty which we offer to the Church, and when he will cease to regret a power all the advantages of which remain to him, while he only loses its embarrassments and dangerous responsibility. Meanwhile, you can, Sir, assure the Government to which you are accredited, that the Holy Father, who had the good idea of not removing from the Vatican, is regarded by the royal authorities and by the population with the most respectful consideration. On the day when the Pope, yielding to the promptings of his heart, remembers that the flag which now floats over Rome is that which he blessed in the first days of his Pontificate amid the enthusiastic acclamations of Europe; on the day when conciliation between Church and State is proclaimed at the Vatican, the Catholic world will admit that Italy has not made a sterile work of demolition by going to Rome, and that the principle of authority will be replaced in the Eternal City on the wide and solid basis of civil and religious liberty.

VISCONTI VENOSTA.

## ILLINOIS.

### Result of the Late Election—Divisions and Side Issues—Effect of the Prohibition Movement—The Congressional Delegation—Composition of the State Legislature—Extent of Republican Losses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

The election has passed off, and the general results have been received. There was comparatively little interest felt, or else there was so much dissatisfaction with the way in which things were managed, that large numbers staid away from the polls. There was apparently great indifference about the returns. They never came in so slowly or so imperfectly before since the days of telegraphs and railroads, and they were so conflicting for the first two days that there was great difficulty in arriving at results, one dispatch contradicting its immediate predecessor.

THE CONTEST IN CHICAGO.

In this city and Congressional district we had a mixed fight, both parties being divided and split up. The nomination of Mr. FARWELL ought never to have been made; but being made, the Republicans generally felt bound to support him. Mr. WENTWORTH was first nominated by the working men, and then came out on his own hook, backed by the *Tribune* on Free-trade principles, and by the *Times*, in the hope of defeating the Republican candidate. About half of the Democratic Party are bitterly opposed to the *Times*, and so the fight was interesting. The Irish voted by clans, each neighborhood or ward having a "bell-wether" to lead them. These leaders once secured, the mass body of the Irish vote is safe. Mr. FARWELL had the means to secure the leaders, and used them, and received probably more Democratic votes than Mr. WENTWORTH did Republican, and so is elected by 5,000 majority, on a poll of about two-thirds of the votes of the district. The entire Republican Legislative ticket is elected—three Senators and twenty-two Representatives. Two of the Senators are able and good men; the third is a politician of the money-grabbing order, though of some ability. To the "Lower House" we send a mob of twenty-two very ordinary men—as much so as if drawn from a jury-box. The majority, individually, are well enough; but there is not one for whom a good reason can be given why he should be sent to the Legislature, at this time especially. The entire Republican county ticket is elected, and a large majority of the Aldermen and other city officers.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

In the Second District Mr. FARNSWORTH does not go in by fifteen thousand majority, as he did two years ago, but is probably elected only by a plurality. Mr. BROWNTON, his principal opponent, was the Prohibition candidate, and had to make the canvass alone, without the aid of an organization in any of the counties. The large vote which he received shows the extent of the disaffection in the district. There is no doubt that if the Opposition had had county and township organizations, Mr. FARNSWORTH would have been defeated. In the third and sixth the battle was easily won. In the fifth Mr. INGERSOLL is defeated—a result not wholly unexpected. There was general dissatisfaction throughout the district, and the running of Dr. IVES, the Prohibition candidate, assured the result. Mr. INGERSOLL forced himself upon the district once too often—relying upon the seven thousand majority of 1868 to insure his election. Three terms is as long as the people care to send a man to Congress in the West—and more especially when whisky rings and whisky frauds are in fashion, as they have been in Peoria. In the Eighth District, the fight to force CULLOM on the people displeased a great many; but probably Col. MERRIAM would still have been elected but for the running of Mr. MINER, the Prohibition candidate. Beside, Col. MERRIAM was not popular, and scarcely a fit man for the place. In the Fourth District the run was close, not, so far as I can learn, from any special dissatisfaction with Gen. HAWLEY, but Adams County gave an unexpectedly large majority, and Col. CABLE ran well in his own county, Rock Island, and there was a light vote in Mercer, Warren and Henderson.

The Seventh District is also close, and the latest dispatches received here defeat MOORE, Republican, by a small majority. Division and disaffection have been at work in this district. This, I believe, is MOORE's third race—one more than Western usage allows. With the lights now before us, the prospect is that the Illinois delegation will be divided—seven and seven—the Democrats carrying the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Districts—the Fourth and Seventh somewhat in doubt yet.

COMPOSITIONS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

The Republicans will doubtless have a good working majority in the Legislature. According to present indications, the Senate will stand thirty to twenty-seven Republicans and three Democrats holding over. The House will be about ninety-seven to eighty. Cook County, with its increased representation from seven to twenty-two, saves the Republicans in this branch, as the losses elsewhere are considerable. In the La Salle Senatorial district the Prohibitionists nominated BENDICK, who was afterward taken up by the Democrats and elected by 1,300 majority. In La Salle County the Prohibitionists ran an assembly ticket, and the usual Republican majority of 800 to 1,200 is wiped out, and four Democrats are elected.

REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

On the whole, the result of the election is not a promising one for the Republicans. They lose three members of Congress, and several of their strong counties. Their gains do not compensate for their losses.

### The During Express Robbery on the Pacific Railroad.

*From the Sacramento Bee, Nov. 8.*

One of the most startling robberies that has ever been committed on this coast or elsewhere, occurred about midnight last night in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, by a gang of ruffians who boarded the regular express and passenger train going eastward, took possession of it, and robbed the express-car of its treasure. About this time last year a similar outrage was committed on one of the Western railroads—we think it was in Ohio—when a train was stopped by a party of highwaymen and robbed on an open prairie. But this was done at midnight, and so well were the plans laid and carried out that the particulars will carry astonishment with them everywhere. It appears that as the eastward-bound express and passenger train was leaving Verdi, about 12½ o'clock, five masked and disguised men jumped on the rear end of the express-car, and after kicking a brakeman off, drove MARSHALL, the conductor, back into the baggage-car, with firearm placed. At the same time two other men jumped on the engine and leveled revolvers at the engineer's head, telling him if he made the least noise or did not go just as they wished, they would blow his brains out. The men on the express-car drew the linch-pin and dropped the car following. The engine was stopped five miles to the east of Verdi, where three or four men were in waiting with mauls, crowbars and other kind of tools for breaking open the treasure-boxes. At that place they also had rails piled on the track, so as to make sure of stopping the locomotive, as though fearful that those having possession of the booty would go past and leave them empty-handed. They took the express messenger and locked him in the mail-car, and the "went through" the express-car. Into the mail they put all the express matter, the messenger, the express-car, the baggage-car, and the locomotive to which they coupled the express-car, and then they coupled the rear train off, and ran the engine and express-car off in the direction of Washoe and Virginia City. They had cut the telegraph wires in two places between Verdi and Reno, preventing it impossible to get dispatches eastward to any point from whence aid might be procured. The robbers were all dressed in linen dusters, and wore black masks over their faces, so that it was impossible to identify any of them, although perhaps known to some of the men on the train. Later accounts from the scene of the robbery state that it is the general belief that the robbers are now in or about Sierra Valley, and it is thought that at least some of them will soon be captured. WELLS, FARGO & Co. have offered a reward of $10,000—one-half for the recovery of the money, and the other $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers. A reward should be offered for the arrest of any one of them, as it may prove a very difficult matter to capture them all. This affair has struck everybody with amazement, so bold, decisive, well-planned, and successful has it proved.

## ELECTION NOTES.

The official count shows that a Republican has been elected to the Illinois Legislature from Jo Daviess County by one majority.

The Boards of Supervisors meet today in all the counties, to canvass the vote in the election.

A Boston paper asserts that WENDELL PHILLIPS did not vote at the late election. For the candidate of two parties for Governor this is a bad showing.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says the two old women, who distributed ballots in one of the wards in that city, on Tuesday, did it modestly and effectively, and that their presence was pleasing to the politicians generally.

Complete official returns from the Fifth congressional District of Kentucky, give JAMES STEGER, Republican, 8,793, and BOYD WINCHESTER, Democrat, 7,182. The district includes Louisville.

*The Albany Argus* concedes the election of Mr. WADE, Republican, to the Assembly, from Fulton and Hamilton County, and says that in all probability the Assembly will stand a tie, 64 Republicans and 64 Democrats.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* expects that the Democrats will be able to organize the Assembly by Democratic votes alone, and it announces that the Kings County Democracy will present the name of JOHN C. JACOBS for Speaker.

The total Democratic vote in Maryland is 78,719, and the Republican 57,772; Democratic majority, 18,952. For President the State gave GRANT 30,439, SEYMOUR 62,327; Democratic majority, 32,919; Republican gain, 11,961.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives in Missouri was defeated in the recent election, and the St. Louis *Democrat* says the cause of it was the hostility of his German constituents to his somewhat prominent advocacy of female suffrage.

The St. Louis *Democrat* counts up in the Missouri House of Representatives, sixty-two Democrats, thirty-two regular Republicans and forty-two liberal Republicans. In the Senate, fifteen Democrats, five regular Republicans and fourteen liberals.

When the result of the election was announced in Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., the Republicans began cheering, which so incensed some of the Democrats, that they made an attack upon them. Result—six Democrats wounded, one mortally.

A Tennessee paper declares that one of the Democratic Congressmen elected from that State "wouldn't pass for a first-class idiot." This is good news. No true patriot could wish that any member of Congress, whatever his politics, should pass for a first-class idiot.

The Baltimore *American* says that at the election in Maryland the colored voters stood by their principles manfully throughout the State, neither threats nor bribes inducing them to sell their suffrages, or waver in their allegiance to the maintenance of the doctrine of "equal rights to all men."

The majority for JAMES H. PLATT, Republican, in the Second Congressional District of Virginia, is about 4,700. The result in the First District is not definitely ascertained. Incomplete returns (thirteen counties to be heard from) give CRITCHER, Democrat, 2,931; NORTON, colored Republican, 2,542; DOUGLAS, white Republican, 1,657.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* says that Hon. WILLIAM H. WISENER made a better canvass for Governor of Tennessee than his most sanguine friends expected; that he took the race against greater odds than any man in the State ever took a race, and in the face of every obstacle entered the canvass, and succeeded in bringing the Democratic majority far below what they anticipated.

The Nashville *Banner* reports that THOS. H. REAVES, of Jonesboro, ran against JOHN R. ROGERS, Republican, for Congressman for the State at large from Tennessee, upon the strength of a resolution adopted by the State Legislature, March 12, 1869, and which has never been repealed, providing for the election of such a member. Under this resolution, Gen. ROGERS was elected to Congress in 1869, but was refused admission.

The Massachusetts labor reformers threw overboard their first candidate for Lieutenant-Governor because he had accepted the Democratic nomination, and put Judge HENRY W. BISHOP in his place. But Judge BISHOP, who is a Democrat, was the regular Democratic candidate for Councilor in the Eighth District, and the labor reformers actually had a candidate for that office in the field against him! They voted for him for Lieutenant-Governor and ex-officio President of the Council, but would not vote for him to be a member of that Council.

Hon. JOHN F. DILLON has published a card in Michigan papers, thanking "those true friends all over the Sixth Congressional District, who have remained firm to their principles and unshaken in their confidence in his integrity." He also informs them and all other persons, that neither the means employed nor the result obtained can possibly modify or change his attachment to the Republican Party so long as it shall be true to the interests of the country and to the principles of liberty and justice upon which it was founded.

### The Mysterious Death of Chancellor Lansing.

*(From an article by Mr. Thurlow Weed in the Galaxy for December.)*

The following letter, though written several months ago, as seen by its date, I only now send for publication:

NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1870.

*To the Editor of the Galaxy:*

Since our conversation the other morning, in which you assumed that an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, some months since, relating to the mysterious death of the late CHANCELLOR LANSING, of Albany, referred to supposed facts or information that the public might look for at no distant day, I have concluded to submit what I have to say on that subject, with your permission, through the pages of the *Galaxy*.

Twenty-three years ago an eminent citizen of this State, now deceased, put me in possession of information which in his judgment clearly demonstrated that CHANCELLOR LANSING was murdered. Yesterday, in the presence of parties whom he named, asking and receiving my promise to publish the facts, should I survive the parties implicated—parties who lived useful lives and died lessons unblemished reputations.

By a strict or literal construction of my promise, the contingency on which it was based has occurred. My distinguished informant and the persons whom his proofs implicated have gone to their final account. At the time, therefore, had arrived when it became necessary to answer this question, I found it surrounded by grave difficulties. The facts and circumstances, if given to the public, would reach further, as I believe, in their consequences than my informant contemplated—certainly further than I was myself aware when I gave him my promise. While it is true that the parties named are beyond the reach of human tribunals, as of public opinion, yet others, immediately associated with them and sharing in the strong inducement which prompted the alleged crime, survive, occupying high positions and enjoying public confidence. To these tribunals, should my proofs be submitted, public attention would be irresistibly drawn. This fact, independent of the circumstance that a large circle of immediate descendants of the deceased persons more directly accused would suffer, led me not only to pause, but to seek advice. Several months ago submitted the question to two enlightened, experienced and calm-minded professional gentlemen, Hon. HUGH MAXWELL and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., on whose judgment and friendship I knew that I could safely repose. Mr. MAXWELL, after weighing all the facts and circumstances maturely, stated that they salient and probable would produce the same moral conviction in the minds of those who read the evidence that it had produced in his own mind. Mr. BLATCHFORD, who had given the subject much thought, stated that if he (Mr. B.) had been in the place of the parties he would do so, because God in His justice and mercy would not permit the guilty to escape detection, but would punish them sooner or later, even in this world, and that there would be more anguish among the families and friends of those who were not here to defend themselves, and where the ends of justice could in no sense be promoted, he could see no useful or wise purpose to be accomplished by the publication. Mr. BLATCHFORD, having carefully considered the whole question, came to the conclusion that if my informant were now living to look the question in all its bearings in the face, he would promptly absolve me from my promise. Now he has left off. I was fortunate in meeting, a few weeks since, the widow of my friend and informant, a lady of high intelligence, cultivation and good sense. This lady, who enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of her distinguished husband, had been informed by him of the trust he had reposed in me. She was prepared, therefore, to speak understandingly on the subject; and while she could not bring herself to advise me to disregard the injunction of one whose views, suggestions and wishes had been the law of her life, she evidently hoped that I would see my way clear to withhold the statement, and was as evidently grateful to learn that Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. BLATCHFORD had advised me to suppress it.

If I needed other evidence of the propriety of the course I have concluded to adopt, it would be found, I think, in the recent indelicious experience of a distinguished literary personage, who, under circumstances somewhat similar, felt constrained to reveal what had been communicated to her affecting the reputations of eminent persons long since deceased. In the remarkable unanimity of disapproval which that revelation encountered, there is a lesson and a moral too significant to be disregarded.

THURLOW WEED.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### A Train Precipitated Into a Swamp in South Carolina—Five Persons Instantly Killed.

*From the Charleston News, Nov. 12.*

One of the most destructive railroad accidents that ever occurred in our State, happened on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The down passenger train, a little behind schedule time, was passing over the trestle across Cedar Creek, about twelve miles from Columbia, when the trestle gave way, precipitating the baggage-car and three cars occupied by passengers into the swamp below, a distance of twenty-five feet. The locomotive and tender passed over before the trestle gave way, and the last car of the train, a new and unoccupied coach, stopped at the verge of the gap. The caught-down into the swamp were the baggage-car, one second-class passenger-car, and two first-class passenger-cars. The cars were instantly demolished, and of the unfortunate passengers five were instantly killed, three mortally wounded, four severely injured, and others more or less bruised, only a few escaping unhurt.

Mr. A. J. HEARTSWANGER, well known in this city, was one of this number, and he, with two others, set out immediately from Columbia to obtain assistance. As soon as the dreadful news reached Columbia, President BURN and Superintendent MORE went with a special train to the scene of disaster. They reached there about 9 o'clock, and returned with the passengers from the wrecked train about 12 o'clock at night, and it was then ascertained that the following were the names of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Mrs. JOHN FOGARTY, of Charleston, who was on her way from Anderson with her family; CHARLES JOY, of Newberry; GRACE MONTAGUE, the colored stewardess; MINERVA PARR, colored.

Fatally injured—STEPHEN SMITH, of Newberry; HUTSON LOGAN, colored Senator from Abbeville.

Seriously injured—A. BARNES, of Columbia, express messenger; Conductor G. E. ISAACS, Col. JAMES HAGOOD, Miss M. JOY, of Newberry; Major LLOYD HILL.

Col. HAGOOD is a brother of Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD. His skull was fractured, and, though still living at last accounts, he was in a critical condition.

The body of Mrs. FOGARTY was brought down to Charleston for interment.

The only car which remained upon the track was a splendid new coach which cost $5,500, and which was uncoupled. The engine passed safely over the trestle, but was thrown from the track by the displacement of a rail, and was considerably damaged. The loss to the road will probably amount to $20,000. One of the coaches which was destroyed was a companion to that which escaped injury, and cost a similar sum.

This accident is only paralleled in this State by that which happened some twenty years ago on the Charlotte Railroad, about twelve miles from Columbia, which was caused by a train running off a trestle into Elkin's mill-pond.

### Further Particulars—Condition of the Wounded.

*From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Nov. 12.*

The wounded individuals are doing as well as could be expected. Mr. ISAACS' wounds are severe, but are not considered dangerous. Senator LOMAX and Mr. SMITH are still alive, but little hopes are expressed of their recovery. Col. HAGOOD is still alive. His head was terribly crushed. JOHN R. TEAGUE, a mail agent recently employed in the Post-office, had his leg amputated yesterday. Mr. BARNES is improving. His face was badly cut. Further investigation into the cause of the accident shows that one wheel of the express-car broke—thus throwing the car off the track—the trestle gave way and the other cars followed, the last car running as usual—passengers being transferred at the break. JAMES A. HOYT, Esq., of Anderson—who was on board the unfortunate train—gives the following information:

The accident occurred at Cedar Creek trestle, in 400 yards of the bridge over Cedar Creek, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The express passenger left, and when the weight of the entire train was upon the trestle, that structure gave way, and precipitated the baggage-car, second-class passenger-car, and the foremost passenger-coach into the chasm. The second passenger-coach, occupied mainly by colored persons, was forced forward and thrown into the wreck, and these in the front part of it were buried beneath the rubbish. The sufferers by the accident were mostly in the second-class car and the foremost passenger car, although four or persons were injured in the ladies' coach.

The engineer had slacked up to cross over the bridge, and was just beginning to increase the rate of speed when the crash came. But for this fact, the loss of life and limb would have been fearfully increased, as the train had been running at fifty miles an hour, and was behind time. In less time than it takes to write it there was a scene of indescribable suffering and agony. Anxious, inquiring faces among the fortunate, and shrieks for help among the wounded, revealed a terrible scene. Those who escaped injury were at once rescued from the debris, and all hands went to work of extricating the dead and wounded. The men were cool and calm in the discharge of their duty, and the women behaved nobly. Every assistance was almost instantly rendered to the sufferers, and all united in the utmost exertions to alleviate the pains of the maimed and dying.

Dr. C. S. MAYOR, of Newberry, was the only physician on board, and actively engaged his services for the relief of those most in need. He was without means, however, as there was no remedial appliances at hand, and there was no dwelling in the immediate neighborhood.

The accident might have occurred at any time, as the trestle was positively dangerous, according to the judgment of well-informed persons whose attention had been previously called to it. The truth could not have been as many twelve trains passing almost daily. About 150 persons were on board the train, and it is miraculous that so few were wounded or killed. None realized the danger until all was over, and there never was such a fearful scene perhaps in which the participants acted so deliberately and with such apparent presence of mind. The chasm was about twenty-five feet deep, nor more than forty feet wide, and into this space was ushered a mass of human beings, covered by the falling timbers and particles of the breaking cars.

Messengers were dispatched to Columbia at once, and walked the entire distance, about twelve miles. A train went to the relief of the sufferers, as stated yesterday, as soon as it could be ready, and at 11 o'clock the welcome sound of the whistle announced the news to the eager watchers that relief was at hand.

### Letter from a Reprieved Murderer.

The Syracuse *Journal* publishes the following letter written by the murderer CARY, after receiving the information of the commutation of his sentence:

ONONDAGA PENITENTIARY, Nov. 11, 1870.

DEAR MOTHER: I have had good news this morning. Mother, I am going to State Prison for life! Oh, aren't I glad of this! I know it is a hard word to say—I'm glad to go to State Prison for life. But think of the gallows two weeks from today! Oh, mother, God has done this for me; I asked Him to spare me another year, and He has! Mother, when you get in trouble ask God to help you and He will, as He did me. Oh, how can I thank Him for that! His loving kindness, oh, how good! Mother, when I am in State Prison, you will sometimes come and see me—won't you, mother? Mother, don't forget God. Thank Him for what He has done for me. I shall not forget Him. He is my friend forever—in this world and the next. Mother, God has saved your son from the gallows. I may never see you again after I leave this place. If not, we may meet in Heaven. Jesus said He would go and prepare a place for us, and then He would come for us. You will find it in the fourteenth chapter of St. John, the third verse. Mother, I want you all to seek for it now—so He can have it ready. I had rather be here as I now feel than to be out and have all my sins upon me as they were when I came home last Spring. Mother, Jesus says, "Come and follow me, and I will save you." I look up and say, "Blessed Jesus." Then He smiles on me. Oh, mother, you know how happy I am. I have cause I am going to State Prison—is it because God is with me, and Jesus my dear Savior? Good-by, dear mother. Your affectionate son, CHARLES CARY.

## TRICKS OF SWINDLERS.

### Confidence Men at the New-Haven Railroad Depot—Several Arrests—The Latest Operation.

Within the past few months a great many complaints have been made to the directors of the New-Haven Railroad by victims of confidence operators at the depot in Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and though the utmost vigilance has been exerted by the employes of the Company, until recently their efforts have been rewarded with but slight success. An investigation of the method of the operators, and the frequency and boldness of their successes, resulted in the discovery that the depot was infested by a regularly organized gang of experienced confidence men, strong in the assurance of their success, and the failure of the authorities to secure their arrest. The last few weeks, however, have served to dissipate this illusion, and already eight confidence men have been imprisoned, with a favorable prospect of being sent to State Prison at an early date. Yesterday another of the gang was secured by Officer MEAGER of the Twenty-third Precinct, while sporting in Madison-avenue, and the circumstances which led to his arrest convey a fair idea of the system so successfully pursued by his companions. On Friday evening last, an old gentleman named WILLIAM RECOORD, a resident of Rackfield, about fifty miles from Portland, was awaiting the starting of the 8 p'clock train in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, when he was accosted by a gentlemanly-looking man, who asked him when the train left. Mr. RECOORD replied, when his interlocutor immediately seated himself near him, and proceeded to engage him in conversation. Unacquainted with the thousand and one opportunities which City life affords the sharper for the exercise of his craft, and unsuspecting any covert design, Mr. RECOORD willingly confided to him the nature of his engagements in the City, telling him he was proceeding to Portland, and was well pleased when he ascertained that his companion was also intending traveling by the same train and would accompany him to his destination. General topics were discussed, the stranger insinuating himself completely into his confidence, and at the hour for the starting of the train approached, the stranger told Mr. RECOORD that his mother and sister were staying in a house a few blocks distant, and they were to join him in his journey. Mr. RECOORD offered no objection to an invitation to go and be introduced to them, and together they went to a house before in Thirtieth-street, where it was stated that they were to call. Entering the house, however, the stranger, in apparent chagrin, said that they had left for the depot, and as his mother was his purse-bearer, and he desired to make a few purchases, he felt in an awkward position. Mr. RECOORD was easily induced to proffer his assistance, and asked how much money he required. The stranger asked how much he would be able to loan, at the same time making ample apology for the inconvenience to which he was subjecting him. Mr. RECOORD immediately gave him all the money he had with him, and the stranger having made some purchases, they returned to the depot. Here, again, they failed to find the ladies they were in quest of, and, at the stranger's suggestion, they went a second time to Thirtieth-street. The stranger requested Mr. RECOORD to wait for him a few minutes while he went in and saw if they were there, and then mysteriously closed the door after him. Immediately the truth flashed on Mr. RECOORD's mind, and hastily following, he saw his late companion leaving the house by another door and running off at a rapid pace. Pursuit was fruitless, and having made inquiries of the proprietor in regard to his knowledge of the man, he discovered that he was totally unknown there. The case was reported to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and yesterday Officer MEAGER arrested ISAAC SIMONSON, a well-known "cross-man" of the Eighth Ward, from the description given of him by Mr. RECOORD. On his person were found nine counterfeit $20 gold pieces, besides a quantity of "the queer." He was arraigned before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and positively identified as connected with the transaction. On examination he denied the allegation, but admitted that he knew by whom RECOORD had been swindled, and refused to reveal his name. He was committed for examination.

### Solution of Parnum's.

Prof. WARE's offer of $10,000 for the best rule for the equation of payments has drawn out a very exciting competition between the mathematicians all over the country. The rules already received by Prof. WARE and the Messrs. GREENBAUM BROTHERS, in whose hands the money is deposited, come from every section of the country, and include some marvelous mathematics. The award of the Committee of Plan will be made Dec. 1, 1870, at the Astor House, at which place all interested parties will assemble at 12 o'clock. The judges appointed are the chief book-keepers of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., Messrs. Arnold, Clapin & Co., Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. and the Adams Express Company.

### Railway Accidents in New-Jersey.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad was fatally injured at the coal docks at Hoboken. The man, whose name is DORAN, was working on a coal train on the trestle works when he fell from the train and was run over. Both feet were severed. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died about 4 o'clock.

RICHARD RANKIN, son of Judge RANKIN, of Jersey City, was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon on the New-York and Erie Railway, at Greycourt Station, about sixty miles above Jersey City. RANKIN was engaged in coupling the cars of a special train when he was caught between two of the cars. Three of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise badly injured. He was taken to his home in Jersey City.

### Criminals Sent to Prison.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, WM. BROOKS, who was caught in the act of stealing $800 from the pocket of Mr. S. WHITLOCK in a Broadway stage, was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years. Judge BEDFORD told the prisoner that he was known to be a bad man, and that the Grand Jury would have been justified in indicting him for robbery instead of larceny.

LUKE BUSH, indicted for larceny from the person, was discharged, the complainant having left for Europe.

THOS. ISE pleaded guilty to burglary, but was discharged on recommend sentence, owing to his previous good character.

THOS. MOORE, accused of assaulting and robbing AUGUST FOWERS, was found guilty, and was subsequently sent to State Prison for twelve years and six months.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN acts as District-Attorney.

### An Advance in Gold.

The gold market was considerably excited yesterday, by the news from Europe, and particularly by the fall of prices of bonds in London. Some of the operators seemed to consider that a general European war was impending, and the sooner they purchased gold the better. The room was pretty well filled by 2½ o'clock in the morning, and the earliest sales were made at 113¼@113¾. It was reported that Mr. BELMONT was a broker for a wealthy Cuban, who sold in the neighborhood of $6,500,000 in blocks, the most of which averaged $500,000 each. These sales stopped the advance temporarily, but later in the day the price rose to 113¾ and then gradually fell to 113¼ (the lowest point) on large sales. The transactions were heavy, and it was estimated that about $100,000,000 would pass through the Clearing-house during the day.

### Salomon's Last Application for a Warrant for the Arrest of Judge Dowling.

D. WEMYSS JOHNSON, a self-nominated candidate for Congress for the Fourth District at the recent election, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and made application for a warrant for the arrest of Justice DOWLING on a charge of slander. He stated that for years he occupied a prominent position in all revolutionary movements for Irish independence, and that within the last twelve months Judge DOWLING had circulated a report that he was a British spy, with the view of destroying his influence with the Fenian organization. He repudiated the allegation, and added that had the slander been of a different nature he would not have noticed it; but as affecting his attachment to his native land, it was insupportable. Mr. JOHNSON then made a lengthened statement of his own private affairs, and commenced to speak in very uncomplimentary terms of Judge DOWLING, when Judge SHANDLEY signified his intention of refusing to entertain the application, and ordered his summary ejectment from the Court.

### The Belt Railroad Strike.

The Belt Railroad drivers' strike remains nominally unchanged, though some of the conductors are volunteering as drivers, deeming the cause of the strikers unwise and uncalled for. Yesterday there were twenty cars running, the regular complement being thirty-four. Some of the drivers and conductors with whom our reporter conversed yesterday, say that the present strike is perfectly groundless. Seven weeks ago, when they struck, two new time-tables were made out—one for the conductors, and one for the drivers—with which the lat

## POLICE TRANSGRESSIONS

### A Man Arrested for Having His Trousers Stolen—An Arrest that was Not Unwarranted.

Commissioner BOSWORTH, yesterday, investigated thirty-two complaints against patrolmen, and, as usual, they were with few exceptions for neglect of duty and violations of the rules. Patrolman JAMES BIRD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged by Capt. HUPPER with improper conduct, and the facts developed a comedy of errors engendered by stupidity. Mr. JOHN H. DOUBELL, of No. 98 Clinton-place, going up from dinner on the evening of the 28th of October, found that his room had been entered, and his trunk stolen during his absence. From the fact that the door was locked on the inside, and the window, which is level with the roof of an extension common to all the houses, was open, he was convinced that the thieves had been taken out over the roof, and he believed into the house of Mrs. ELIZA GUERIN, No. 97 Clinton-place. He went out into the street, and joined by GEORGE HANKINS, of No. 91 Clinton-place, searched for an officer until BIRD was found. He being informed of the facts of the case, marched up to No. 91 with the two citizens, and, the door being opened by the servant, demanded admittance to search the house. While he was parleying, Mrs. GUERIN appeared, and learning his object, became quite excited, and declaring her husband to be an influential official at Police Head-quarters, directed the officer to arrest the two citizens and she would make a complaint against them. BIRD obeyed her order, but when he got to the Station-house Capt. HUPPER promptly discharged the gentlemen upon learning the facts and the complaint against BIRD. It transpired on the trial that the husband of Mrs. GUERIN is a doorman, and had been a member of the force two months. Judge BOSWORTH, remarking that BIRD had been a policeman quite long enough, referred the case to the Board.

Patrolman JACOB W. DYCKMAN, of the Broadway squad, was charged with improper conduct by PETER H. YOUNG, of No. 86 Mercer-street, in arresting him without cause on the stoop of No. 681 Broadway. The officer stated that YOUNG and others being on the stoop, which is a rendezvous for "sucker" gamblers, he ordered him away, but he refused to go and he then arrested him. Capt. MILLS, being called, explained that a "sucker gambler" is a "roper in," but the explanation being worse than the original difficulty, he got out of technicalities, and Judge BOSWORTH finally learned that "sucker" is one who investigates strangers into the gambling game. The case was referred to the Board, which will probably decide that the conduct of DYCKMAN in making the arrest was the reverse of improper.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The Court of Appeals will resume the session here to-morrow, Nov. 15, with the following day calendar:

Nos. 47, 54, 60, 66, 68, 84, 32, 33, 49 a, 49.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Motions.

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | Cedhran vs. Dinsmore. | 122 | Brown vs. Leland. |
| 108 | Cony vs. Hudson R. R. Railroad Co. | 126 | Hendrick vs. Leland. |
| 113 | Doran vs. Ferry. | 127 | Hall vs. Jury, of Lowell vs. Leland. |
| 117 | Hal vs. Jury, second-street and Grand-street Ferry R. R. | 132 | Duval vs. Wood. |
| 118 | Hamilton vs. Smith. | 133 | How, Haven Steamship Co. vs. Rensselaer. |
| 119 | Ostrander vs. Rogers. | 134 | Grund vs. Pendergast. |
| 120 | Field vs. Schiff. | 135 | Same vs. Same. |
| 121 | Rensselaer vs. Southard. | 136 | Goodwin vs. Baldwin. |
| 122 | Browning vs. Richardson. | 137 | Same vs. Same. |
| 126 | Brown vs. Leary. | 139 | Same vs. Same. |
| 127 | Hening vs. Cummings. | 140 | Osgood vs. Twitty. |
| 128 | White vs. McLean. | 141 | Gerding vs. Kobbe. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1961½ | Alexander vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co. | 2705 | Valentine vs. Hayes. |
| 2239 | Wright vs. Hudson R. R. Co. | 2714 | Allerton vs. Sandham. |
| 1112 | Gualter vs. Board of Education. | 2715 | Brown vs. Jervis. |
| 2531 | Peck vs. Metropolitan S. S. Co. | 2716 | Wood vs. Manhattan Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co. |
| 2632 | Gano vs. New-Haven S. S. Co. | 2719 | Kimball vs. Ford. |
| 2697 | Jacoby vs. Clark. | 2721 | Brown vs. Guth. |
| 2699 | Mead Rubber Co. vs. Nat. Spring Co. | 2723 | People ex rel. W. P. Groon vs. Gripp. |
| 2703 | Corn vs. Coyle. | 2724 | Jones vs. Smith. |
| 2705 | Smith vs. McMillan. | 2728 | Virtue vs. Foley. |
| 2707 | McKay vs. Roberts. | 2733 | Holdate vs. Ely, Gerger Steam Pol. Co. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar commences at 12 M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Bryant vs. McKenzie. | 168 | Buttner vs. Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co. |
| 38 | Day vs. Tibbets. | 185 | Application of Mayor, &c. |
| 77 | Van Dersal vs. Trallman. | 161 | Same. |
| 123 | Oneida Nat. Bank vs. Stokes. | 165 | Buckwell vs. Stiles. |
| 136 | Poor vs. Bower. | 166 | Gleason vs. Gaston. |
| 138 | Parison vs. Parison. | 167 | Gleason vs. Gaston. |
| 142 | Burrill vs. Raphael. | 170 | Harmony Fire Ins. Co. vs. The Co. vs. Wilson. |
| 147 | Sons vs. Overhiser. | 171 | Wilkinson vs. Yeaton. |
| 148 | Shumpa vs. Erie R. R. Co. | 172 | Burke vs. Lynch. |
| 156 | Davidson vs. David-son. | 174 | Walley vs. Fowler. Call 10. |

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 252 | Thompson vs. Brown. | 215 | Burger vs. Gerner. |
| 329 | Wiser vs. O'Brien. | 218 | Same vs. Wickner. |
| 441 | Johnston vs. Thomas. | 219 | Same vs. Vandusen. |
| 512 | McCartney vs. Murray. | 223 | Meriden Britannia Co. vs. Waters. |
| 207 | Brown vs. Combes. | 231 | Moon vs. Oppenheim. |
| 185 | Lacor vs. Heidane. | | |
| 196 | Hoagland vs. Montross. | 241 | Western Ins. Co. of Buffalo vs. Gamble. |
| 209 | Litchfield vs. Pell. | 248 | Harting vs. Finch. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Call commences at 12 M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 821 | Van Saun vs. Farley. | 17 | Pothemont vs. Gerrot-son. |
| 948 | Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. Croton Fire Insurance Company. | 326 | Lichtenstein vs. Kelly. |
| 347 | Same vs. Same. | 331 | Sloane vs. Robinson. |
| | | 372 | Gardner vs. Rowe. |

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 402 | Kelly vs. Sellman. | 405 | Tonkyn vs. Heath. |
| 422 | Davis vs. Clark. | 426 | Same vs. Fish, Jr. |
| 403 | Thompson vs. Mets. | 427 | Same vs. Same. |
| 454 | Binginheimer vs. Erie Railroad Company. | 429 | Jocyl vs. Fish, Jr. |

*Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Call commences at 12 M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | Greer vs. New-York Central Railroad. | 411 | Doyle vs. Harth. |
| 382 | Barber vs. Lozier. | 422 | Gilhooly vs. Bolte. |
| 149 | Sawyer vs. O'Brien. | 413 | Vandewitt vs. Rovenstein. |
| 366 | Bleecker vs. Conlisk. | 414 | Robinson vs. Eutzenhof. |
| 372 | Mehlier vs. Morse. | 415 | Taylor vs. Riley. |
| 409 | Clute vs. Stackhouse. | 417 | Ribard vs. Ranous. |
| 410 | Schwarz vs. O'Brien. | | |

TRADING COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Develin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call commences at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | Vosburg vs. Brewster. | 2274 | Bennett vs. Morrell. |
| 2098 | Jones vs. Draddy. | 2405 | Whitfield vs. Jackson. |
| 2284 | Gray vs. Selmes. | 2305 | Horn vs. Kronenthal. |
| 2238 | Bischof vs. Buck. | 2407 | Mathiesel vs. Cumsen. |
| 2276 | Jacobson vs. Lampe. | 2408 | Conner vs. Rehnberg. |
| 2285 | Alexander vs. Cohen. | 2410 | Keogh vs. Mann. |
| 2385 | Kidd vs. Dugan. | 2413 | Willard vs. Rehmann. |
| 2312 | Fleischhlaur vs. Strauss. | 2422 | Berger vs. Moore. |
| 2315 | Shadenburg vs. Besant. | 2425 | Hermann vs. Hecht. |
| 2301 | Schweizer vs. Schiff. | 2426 | Griffin vs. Beckman. |
| 2363 | Stein vs. Fredicher. | | |

*Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4222 | Clarkson vs. Schanding. | 4411 | Slattery vs. Dennel. |
| — | Cohen vs. Just. | 4326 | Atherton vs. Hornbeck. |
| 3972 | Metzger vs. Kauffman. | 4402 | Terhune vs. Lasar. |
| 3059 | O'Donohue vs. Gosser. | 4312 | Caverly vs. Peabody. |
| 3661 | Schindle vs. Semler. | 4319 | Lynch vs. Church. |
| 4128 | Walters vs. Hager. | 4377 | Funk vs. Free German School. |
| 4148 | O'Rourke vs. Michel-son. | 4419 | Vandeburgh vs. Bunsler. |
| 4248 | Reidmiller vs. Belang. | 4215 | Wygant vs. Clark. |
| 4258 | Beir vs. Grisell. | 4323 | Rust vs. Hoff. |
| | | 4325 | Cooper vs. Murns. |
| | | 4326 | Roe vs. Gill. |

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | McKinley vs. Christian. | 52 | Cunningham vs. Hoss. |
| 83 | National Bank Toledo vs. Shaw. | 81 | Grocery vs. Drake. |
| 86 | Central Bank vs. Hammett. | 85 | Hazelton vs. Owens. |
| 61 | Doherty vs. Purcell. | 89 | Tulford vs. Peck. |
| 74 | Scott vs. Fredericks. | 76 | Ring vs. Maguire. |
| 75 | Williamsburg Lumber Co. vs. White. | 82 | Brooks vs. Levison. |
| 77 | Johnson vs. Fried. | 84 | Bennett vs. Lean Society. |
| 80 | Bend vs. Minsdell. | 86 | Keegler vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co. |
| 82 | Gedeck vs. Fischer. | 64 | Gross vs. Fisher. |
| 4 | Dom vs. Hodge. | 87 | McGinnis vs. Moran. |

CITY COURT—SPECIAL.

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182 | Van Saun vs. Walker. | 69 | Smith vs. Kearns. |
| 127 | Jarvis vs. Knowles. | 148 | Same vs. Same. |
| 253 | Walter vs. Werner. | 61 | Gutenbalk vs. Tasks. |
| 170 | Ford vs. Gardner. | 164 | Morrison vs. Burke. |
| 29 | Kerr vs. Adams. | 166 | Cole vs. Lynch. |
| 113 | Strauss vs. Wieland. | 170 | Gibbs vs. Wheeler. |
| 117 | Ryan vs. Goodman. | 169 | Weithacker vs. Mohmuler. |
| 29 | Rosengarden vs. Degel. | 181 | Gibbs vs. Rogers. |
| 27 | Same vs. Same. | 152 | Bird vs. Mason. |
| 28 | Jenkins vs. Dengel. | 152 | Riley vs. Lodwick. |
| 214 | Jenkins vs. Mendell. | 164 | Bowman vs. McMahon. |
| 29 | Lynch vs. Kelsey, booker Ice Co. | 166 | Cohen vs. Kaufman. |
| | | 185 | Plass vs. Hopkins. |

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 14.

*By Judge Brady.*

Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Company; amendments settled.

Alden vs. Cunningham; order settled.

Miller vs. West; motion denied.

Meyer vs. Gardner's Mining Company; memorandum for counsel.

Callenberg vs. Trautmann; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

*By Judge Monell.*

Raphaelsky vs. Lynch; motion granted with $10 costs.

Morison vs. Marling; judgment for defendant; no costs.

Miller vs. Housing; action tried at the May Jury Term, 1870, and reserved for further consideration; judgment ordered for plaintiff upon the verdict.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Atwood vs. Bates; Stone vs. Marvin; Beardley vs. Kingsley; North River Bank vs. Goddard; Hazak vs. Hinck; Newburgh vs. Erie Railway Company; Mulrey vs. Phoenix Insurance Company; Rochester vs. Lowenstein; motions granted.

Stevens vs. Hughes; order granted.

Smith vs. Phipps; order granted.

Martin vs. Ludden; order granted.

Beak vs. Jerome; order granted.

Newburgh vs. Erie Railroad Company; order granted.

Gregory vs. Press; judgment sustained on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Kennedy vs. Gill; motion allowed; 10d order to be settled on motion of two days.

In the matter of the application for an attachment against George C. Genet; in this motion a reference is made to Mr. Spence to take an account of the matters at issue between parties, and report the facts and his opinion thereon to the Court.

Douglas vs. East River Ferry Company; order granted.

Allen vs. Sawyer; motion transferred to Judge Jones for hearing and decision.

Stazberg vs. Hershheimer; supplemental answer allowed.

Gilbert vs. Wesley; $700 allowed.

Blundell vs. Durmin; motion granted that commission issue for the examination of witness.

Curtis vs. Clarice; order granted.

Gregory vs. Baker; order of reference.

Sutter vs. Lefferts; order granted.

Lufina vs. Iron Novelty-works; order granted.

Picker vs. Levy; order granted.

Nelson vs. Sieg; order granted.

Same vs. Same; order referred.

Delisell vs. King; upon the within affidavit I modify the order of arrest in this action, so that the amount of bail shall be reduced to $600, allowing plaintiff to move for the increase as he may be advised.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Howe vs. Moseby; judgment granted.

Cavanagh vs. Markin; allowance ordered.

Stockway vs. Moynahan; motion granted.

Bellinger vs. Ferry; motion denied, with $20 costs.

Solomon vs. Summons; order for amended return.

Burdick vs. Schmidt; motion granted.

*By Judge Joseph F. Daly.*

Aggie vs. Lowenstein; findings settled.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 7. *Deming vs. United States.*—Motion to restore to the docket denied—Opinion of the Court.

In the Supreme Court, the motion to restore case No. 7, Deming vs. the United States, (one of those cases supposed to involve the legal tender question,) to the docket, was argued and decided yesterday. Chief Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion. The Court alluded to the various postponements of the Deming and Latham cases, before the day of argument, to allow the matters involved, both legislative and constitution, and noted the date of the issue of the mandate; and he said that although it be granted that the document was made without Deming's knowledge or consent, still his silence, therefore, being advised of the document, another court remaining in session ten days afterward, amounted to an acquiescence or ratification. The delay in making the motion, even if matters were as he represented, was held to be fatal. As to the consent of the Attorney-General to the restoration of the case, it was said that on the dismissal of the appeals left the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States in full force, and they can sustain no prejudice by the denial of this motion. The consent of the Attorney-General was therefore laid out of view as an element to be considered. The motion, addressed to the sound discretion of the Court, and all the Justices were of opinion that it ought to be denied.

*Note:* ITEM—The Crown-ship Columbia vs. Dunning. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This was a case of collision between the Columbia and the propeller Jersey Blue, on the Hudson River, off the Battery, on the 7th January, 1860. The District and Circuit Courts held that the collision was occasioned by the attempt of the propeller to cross the bows of the steamer while the former was in the act of passing the Grand Street ferry, and the libel was dismissed. The Circuit Court held that the steamer was at fault, in attempting to pass between the propeller and the east shore, when there was no room for safety, and reversed the decree of the District Court. This Court sustained the view of the Circuit Court, and affirmed its decree. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 248—*De Cyr, Isaac, vs. Cruty et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. This is a case of ejectment for the recovery of a tract of land in Prince George's County, Maryland. The question was upon the admissibility of certain deeds, and of a survey, it being claimed that the Circuit Court erred in the rulings and views. The judgment was now affirmed. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo, JJ.*

ILLEGITIMACY OF SOVEREIGN.

*Commercial Bank of Paducah vs. Parham.*—The Paducah Bank owned a bill of exchange, drawn by a firm at St. Louis upon a bank at New-York, which bill was sent to the Metropolitan Bank for collection. At maturity it was presented for payment by Mr. Turney, a notary, and a note of the proceedings made at the time in the register used by him, and afterward transcribed into a formal protest by the notary for the Metropolitan Bank, in whose name the proceedings of protest were made. At a subsequent period, Turney annexed his own certificate of the proceedings, and forwarded the protest to the Paducah Bank against the indorser at St. Louis, the bill appeared in proper form with the certificate of the notary, who presented it. The Court in Missouri held that the bill was not a foreign bill, within the meaning of the custom of notaries in New-York, in regard to foreign bills, that the protest was illegal, and that the act of notarial certificate by Turney at the time of the protest, and after the indorser was consequently discharged. The Paducah Bank now sues Varnum for damages. The case was argued before Judge Mullin, who decided for the plaintiff, under the statutes which holds notaries responsible for misconduct, and subjected to damages or fines, if they omit giving notices in New-York to treat bills drawn in one State upon another, not at foreign, but domestic parties, and protest them on presentment by a clerk, if there be proof that there was no demand of acceptance or payment.

On the appeal it is contended that the statute had no application to criminal acts of notaries, and has no application to a mistaken of law on the part of a notary, if there be was pursuing the ordinary and usual course. Also, that the bill was properly protested, and the protest produced.

Decision reserved.

Noah Davis for appellant; Barrett & Brinsmade for respondent.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ATTORNEY TO THE BAR.

The Committee on Examination of Students will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1870, at 9 P. M., in Supreme Court Room. Applications must be filed before that date.

By order of the Committee, EDWARD PATTERSON, A. S. SULLIVAN, Mr. EDLINTON.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

*Before Judge Jones and a Jury.*

NOTE.—This branch of the Court was adjourned by Judge BRADY over until Monday next, owing to the illness of Judge Sutherland.

### KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

*Before Judge Gilbert.*

TROUBLE IN THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

*Hiram M. Wilson vs. Rufus S. Perry & John Flemer.*—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on the plaintiff's character, in the following manner: Mr. Wilson, it appears, was for some time Secretary of the African Civilization Society, the head-quarters of which is situated in Dean-street, near Fulton, Brooklyn. Something, however, went wrong in the management of the organization, and out of this state of affairs, the defendants, it is alleged, conceived the resolved, the plaintiff asserts, in the defendants' maliciously charging him with stealing a silver service belonging to the society. On that charge, the plaintiff was arrested and taken before Justice Lynch, who, after hearing the case, gave Wilson an honorable dismissal, the service having been shown to be in the possession of another person. Despite this, the defendants, before the termination of the case referred to, Mr. Wilson alleges that he suffered from the prosecution to the extent named in his claim for damages. Before the time named he was in the receipt of $1,800 per annum, for ministering to the spiritual wants of a colored church, the support of which has since been withdrawn, and he is now forced to make a living by selling newspapers.

The defendants deny all malicious intent, and state that the prosecution was instituted charging Mr. Wilson with the theft in question, Justice Lynch had been fully apprised of all the facts bearing upon the case, and advised them to take the action which they took. The case is still on.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 14.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.*

COURT.

*Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company.*—Cornelius Oakley stored with the defendants 204 cases of tobacco, receiving warehouse receipts therefor to the amount of $50,000. These receipts were several times received, each time interest being paid to defendants at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; also, one per cent. commission and the additional compensation in the nature of expenses for storage, &c. Oakley assigned the property, subject to the lien of defendants, to his brother, by whom it was pledged to plaintiffs. Defendants subsequently sold the property to cover the amount of their claim, and expenses, and the balance was paid over. Plaintiffs then brought their action to recover the value of the property, claiming it at $100,000, and sought to establish their claim by annulling the transactions between Oakley and the defendants, on the ground of usury, claiming that the amount paid for storage, &c., was illegal usury, under cover of a different name. To the complaint defendants demurred, on the ground that a corporation could not avail itself of the usury law, but the demurrer was overruled by the presiding Judge. The defendants then filed a counter claim, that the action of notaries in New-York, in regard to foreign bills, that the protest was illegal, and that the act of notarial certificate by Turney at the time of the protest, and after the indorser was consequently discharged. The Paducah Bank now sues Varnum for damages. The case was argued before Judge Mullin, who decided for the plaintiff, under the statutes which holds notaries responsible for misconduct, and subjected to damages or fines, if they omit giving notices in New-York to treat bills drawn in one State upon another, not at foreign, but domestic parties, and protested them on presentment by a clerk, if there be proof that there was no demand of acceptance or payment.

On the appeal it is contended that the statutes had no application to criminal acts of notaries, and has no application to a mistaken of law on the part of a notary, if there be was pursuing the ordinary and usual course. Also, that the bill was properly protested, and the protest produced.

Decision reserved.

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### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

*Before Judge Jones and a Jury.*

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*Before Judge Gilbert.*

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The defendants deny all malicious intent, and state that the prosecution was instituted charging Mr. Wilson with the theft in question, Justice Lynch had been fully apprised of all the facts bearing upon the case, and advised them to take the action which they took. The case is still on.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 14.

*Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.*

Nov. 14.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO RAILROAD BOND CASE CONCLUDED—VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

*Joseph B. Burnham vs. Charles Burnham et al.*—This is an action, as already noted in the TIMES, to recover $20,000 damages for alleged misrepresentation by defendants in the purchase of 100 shares of the Brazilian Gardens Railroad Company, of Rio de Janeiro. Plaintiff claimed that defendants designedly misrepresented the value of the stock, and thereby induced plaintiff to part with it at a reduced rate. Defendants, one of the defendants, had a telegram in his possession showing the stock at the time to be nearly par in value.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $6,000.

Christopher Fine for plaintiff; MR. Rumble for defendants.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 14.

*Before Judge Jones and a Jury.*

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

*James Clark vs. Mercantile Mutual and Manhattan Insurance Company.*—This action is brought upon an alleged sale of an insured interest in the steamer Arctic, which met with an accident in the Savannah River in October, 1868. The amount claimed is $1,500. The plaintiff contends that the sale was legally made by Capt. Bennett, the agent of defendant. For defendant it is alleged that Capt. Bennett exceeded his authority.

The case is still on.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

*Before Judge Larremore.*

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Re-argument motions will be heard from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. As 11 o'clock, litigated motions will be heard.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 U. S. 6-20 B. | 92 3/4 | 100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. | 124 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. | 93 107 3/4 | 100 do. | 124 |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. | 107 1/4 | 200 do. | 124 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. | 108 3/4 | 100 do. | 124 |
| 10,000 Virginia 6s, new. | 50 | 100 Reading R. | 50 |
| 2,000 do. | 50 1/4 | 100 do. | 50 1/4 |
| 1,000 do. | 50 1/4 | 100 do. | 50 1/4 |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. | 41 1/2 | 200 Rock Island. | 109 |
| 5,000 do. | 41 1/2 | 100 do. | 109 |
| 2,000 Georgia 6s. | 81 | 200 do. | 109 |
| 10,000 N. Car. 6s. | 17 | 100 do. | 109 |
| 4,000 Mo. 6s, int. coll. | 93 | 100 Lake S. & M. S. | 91 |
| 1,000 Erie 6s, 1st M. | 90 | 100 do. | 91 |
| 10,000 Erie 6s, Mort. | 81 | 100 Union Pac. R. | 34 1/4 |
| 15,000 Con. P. Gold bs. | 109 1/2 | 200 Chic. & Rock I. R. | 111 |
| 3,000 do. | 109 1/2 | 200 Chic. & N. W. R. | 86 1/4 |
| 1,000 Ga. & Chic. Ins. | 103 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 500 Chic. & N. W. | 86 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 100 do. | 86 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 88 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 1,000 do. | 88 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 6,000 St. L. & Iron M. | 89 | 100 do. | 86 1/4 |
| 1st M. Bds. | 84 1/2 | 1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 88 1/2 |
| 5,000 Joliet R. Int. M. | 93 | 100 do. | 88 1/2 |
| 4,000 Ill. Cen. Scrip. | 70 | 400 do. | 88 1/2 |
| 5,000 Tol., Wab. & W. 2d M. | 50 | 100 do. | 88 1/2 |
| cash int. E. D. | 86 | 42 C., C., C. & Ind. | 99 |
| 14,000 Ch., Cin. & Ind. 1st M. | 92 | 100 do. Indianapolis R. | 99 |
| 5 Continental Ins. | 82 | 25 do. | 99 |
| 10 Metropolitan Bk. | 130 | 100 do. | 99 |
| 10 Nat. Bk. of Com. | 150 | 100 Chic. & Rock I. R. | 111 3/4 |
| 100 Mat. Fire Ins. | 10 1/2 | 200 do. | 111 3/4 |
| 20 Boston Water Pr. | 75 1/2 | 100 do. | 111 3/4 |
| 400 West. U. Tel., b. c. | 41 1/2 | 200 Tol., Wab. & W. | 52 |
| 200 do. | 41 1/2 | 100 do. | 52 |
| 200 do. | 41 1/2 | 100 do. | 52 |
| 200 do. | 40 3/4 | 20 Atl. & T. H. Pref. | 119 |
| 22 Adams Ex. Co. | 47 1/2 | 140 Chic. & Mich. Lake S. | 93 1/2 |
| 10 do. | 47 1/2 | 100 Chic. & Mich. Lake S. | 93 1/2 |
| 200 Am. Mer. U. Ex. | 47 | 200 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf. | 112 |
| 22 United Sta. Ex. | 94 | 16 Dub. & Sioux C. R. | 95 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 112 1/2 | 100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. | 124 |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 112 1/2 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. | 107 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. | 107 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. | 107 1/4 | 500 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 5,000 do. | 107 1/4 | 200 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 5,000 do. | 107 1/4 | 200 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. | 107 1/4 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. | 108 1/4 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. | 108 1/4 | 100 do. | 124 1/2 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5s, '67. | 110 1/4 | 20 Erie Railway. | 22 |
| 1,000 do. | 111 1/4 | 200 do. | 22 |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. | 61 | 100 L. S. & Mich. S. | 91 1/2 |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s, new. | 50 1/4 | 100 do. | 91 1/2 |
| 1,000 N. Car. 6s. | 18 1/2 | 100 N. Y. Central R. | 124 |
| 1,000 Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 31 | 100 N. Y. Central R. | 124 |
| Miss., H. & St. Jo. Int. | 81 1/2 | 100 N. Y. Central R. | 124 |
| Louisiana 6s. | 71 1/2 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds. | 71 1/2 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds. | 71 1/2 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| California 7s. | 112 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| Connecticut 6s. | 104 1/2 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| Rhode Island 6s. | 101 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| Alabama 5s. | 40 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |
| Alabama 5s. | 40 | 100 N. Y. & Canal R. | 72 1/4 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '81. | 95 | Col. & W. Sinking. | 82 1/2 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. | 95 | Col. & W. Sinking. | 82 1/2 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 97 | Great West. 1st. | 80 1/2 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. | 106 1/2 | Great West. 2d. | 56 1/2 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. | 106 1/2 | Quincy & Tol. 1st. | 90 |
| Hud. R. Extended. | 95 1/2 | Quincy & Tol. 2d. | 80 |
| Hud. R. Extended. | 95 1/2 | Galena & Chic. Ex. | 90 |
| Erie 7s, 1st. | 90 | Galena & Chic. 2d. | 90 |
| Erie 6s, 2d. | 90 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 90 1/2 |
| Erie 6s, 3d. | 90 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 90 1/2 |
| Erie 7s, 1st, Y. & E. | 90 | Morris & Essex 1st. | 110 |
| Erie 7s, 2d, Y. & E. | 90 | Morris & Essex 1st. | 110 |
| H. & N. 1st, S. F. | 90 | Clev., Col., C. & I. | 90 |
| H. & N. 1st, S. F. | 90 | Clev., Col., C. & I. | 90 |
| Har. Con. M. & S. P. | 90 | N. J. Cen. Nov. Int. | 101 |
| Albany & Sus. M. Bs. | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. | 104 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st, 6s, '82. | 107 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 96 |
| Chic. & Alton. | 90 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. | 81 |
| Chic. & Alton, int. | 111 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. | 81 |
| Chic. & Alton, int. | 111 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 90 |
| M. & St. L. S. F. Pref. | 97 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 90 |
| Pac. R. Sinking Fund. | 90 | Chic. & Alton int. | 90 |
| Cen. Pacific Bs. | 90 | Chic. & Alton int. | 90 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s. | 90 | Chic. & Alton int. | 90 |
| Union Pac. Land. | 90 | Chic. & Alton int. | 90 |
| Ill. Cen. 7s, '76. | 90 | Chic. & Alton int. | 90 |
| Ill. Cen. 7s, '76. | 90 | St. Louis, A. & T. int. | 50 |
| Allen & T. H. 2d Pf. | 81 | Mil. & Pra. 1st. | 90 |
| Allen & T. H. 2d Pf. | 81 | Mil. & Pra. 2d. | 90 |
| Allen & T. H. 2d Pf. | 81 | Mil. & Pra. L. G. | 90 |
| Allen & T. W. 8 Lands. | 90 | Chic. & Mil. 1st. | 90 |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st. | 90 | Chic. & Mil. 1st. | 90 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. | 90 | Joliet & Chic. 1st. | 104 |
| Con. 7 p. ct. Coup. | 97 1/2 | Col., Chic. & I. 1st. | 90 |
| Chic. & R. I. & P. | 90 | Col., Chic. & I. 1st. | 90 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 1st. | 90 | Tol., P. & W. 1st. | 90 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d. | 90 | Tol., P. & W. 1st. | 90 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d. | 90 | N. Y. & N. H. 1st. | 90 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d. | 90 | N. Y. & N. H. 1st. | 90 |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d, Ex. | 48 | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. | 84 1/2 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York. | 120 | Hanover. | 100 |
| Manhattan. | 116 | Metropolis. | 100 |
| Manhattan. | 116 | Manufacturers. | 100 |
| Merchants'. | 97 1/2 | People's. | 102 1/2 |
| Commerce. | 97 | Grocers'. | 112 |
| Eagle. | 97 | Butchers' & Drovers'. | 100 |
| City. | 100 | Mechanics'. | 100 |
| Phenix. | 100 | Market. | 100 |
| Tradesmen's. | 100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

The material results from the victory at Orleans are claimed in Tours to have been greater than at first reported. Many Germans have been found concealed in the woods and outbuildings of the towns, where they took refuge, and several cannon, abandoned in the hasty retreat, have been discovered. A French General who failed to capture a body of 5,000 Bavarians who were surrounded in a wood, and who subsequently escaped, has been dismissed from the army. Promotions on the field were numerous. The Army of the Loire is reported to be advancing upon Toury, now held by the Germans, who recently retired from Orleans. A battle was expected there yesterday. Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES has been reinforced and now has a large and effective army. Gen. VON DER TANN officially reports his losses in the engagements about Orleans at forty-two officers and 667 men in killed and wounded. The moral effect of the recent success is said by the London *Times* correspondent to be incalculable.

The German bombardment at Thionville has resulted in firing the city at different points, and on Saturday the entire city seemed to be burning. The Germans have advanced to La Fer, in the north. The inundation of the environs of Dunkirk by the French is proposed as a measure of defense, and the Belgian authorities, in view of the fact that greater damage would result to the Belgian population across the border than to anybody else, have entered into negotiations with the French authorities to prevent it. The Germans are steadily advancing in the east, toward Lyons, and they now occupy Dole. GARIBALDI'S head-quarters are at Chagny. The towns of Isle-sur-le-Doubs and Cheval, both in the Department of the Doubs, have been taken by the Prussians, the French retiring before the advance. A tunnel on the Strasbourg Railroad has fallen and shut off German communications by that line. According to a London dispatch Paris is "distressingly short of provisions." The Gardes Mobiles, of Evreux, repulsed the Prussians in an engagement there on Saturday last.

On the 7th inst., the Prussian steamer *Meteor* and the French war steamer *Bouvet*, carrying three and five guns respectively, entered the port of Havana, and soon afterward the French mail steamer *Nouveau Monde* sailed, but put back on being followed by the *Meteor*. By an arrangement entered into the two war vessels went outside the line of Spanish neutral waters, and on the 9th they engaged in a naval duel in which the German was the victor, the Frenchman seeking the protection of neutral waters. A Spanish man-of-war, the *Hernando Cortez*, which had accompanied the belligerents and witnessed the fight, fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. The Captain-General and other prominent Spanish officials were on board the *Hernando Cortez*, the former acting as umpire. The *Bouvet* reports one killed and several wounded, and the *Meteor* three killed and one wounded. Both vessels are repairing at Havana and another encounter is expected.

The *Indépendance Belge*, of yesterday, says that while the neutrality of the Black Sea was always intolerable to Russia, no revision of the territorial stipulations of the treaty was asked. The Vienna *Freie Presse* gives the points of the circular of the Russian Government, which relate to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The note demands equal liberty for Turkey also, leaving the remaining terms of the treaty valid. A Berlin banker has been arrested on an accusation of treason, in having made a bid for the French loan. The residences of the captured French Marshals has been assigned [illegible] Le Rouge, at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, and Bazaine at Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian border.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICASOLI retires to private life....The lights and buoys at the mouth of the Gaboon River, on the west coast of Africa, have been removed by the French authorities....The sculling championship of the Cam was won yesterday by Mr. GOLDIE, of the Cambridge Boat Club.

## GENERAL.

The internal revenue receipts for the first three months of the fiscal year 1871 amounted to $49,249,229 07, an increase of $2,836,197 38 over the amount collected during the corresponding period of last year.

There are 965 tobacco and snuff and 10,827 cigar manufactories in the United States.

It is reported that the Chicago *Tribune* has abandoned the Republicans and some suit in favor of the foundation of a new party in the interest of revenue reform.

A man named JAMES RUSSELL hung himself yesterday at Salem, N. Y.

The Solicitor-General has decided that the proprietors of vessels running along the coasts or on the inland waters, and carrying money or other valuables, are liable to a special tax like express carriers.

There are in the United States 1,612 national banks, the resources of which amount to $1,510,300,300 70.

The net receipts of the Government for the quarter ending Sept. 30, amounted to $116,101,280 78; the expenditures to $122,820,725 23. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the quarter was $183,139,499 21.

The Knights of St. Crispin in Massachusetts have determined to change their organization into a co-operative association, and will apply to the next Legislature for State aid in accomplishing this object.

A boiler in the planing-mill of JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., at Charlestown, Mass., exploded, yesterday, killing the engineer and injuring three other persons.

The laying of the West India telegraph cable to Aspinwall has been abandoned for the present. The unfavorable weather of late has thwarted the efforts of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT to recover the line, and he will proceed to lay the cable to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, before renewing the attempt.

At Concord, N. H., yesterday, GEO. GOTMAND, of New-York, and WM. HALL, of Springfield, Mass., were committed to the State Prison for burglary, and H. C. MILLES for stealing a horse and wagon.

There was a snow-storm at Buffalo, yesterday.

The jewelry-store of N. E. CHITTENDEN, at Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed of about $10,000 worth of watches and other valuables on Sunday night.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia, yesterday, declared unconstitutional that part of the Enabling act empowering the Court to review the decisions of the same Court when it was composed of military appointees, only two Judges dissenting.

A report came from Clinton, N. Y., yesterday, to the effect that the Freshman Class of Hamilton College had unanimously severed its connection with that institution on account of the unjust suspension of two of its members.

The Court-martial at Havana has condemned to death all leaders of the rebellion, members of Cuban Juntas, and other persons who have taken an active part in the insurrection, and the property of all such will be confiscated.

The break in the cable between Punta Rassa and Key West, Fla., has been repaired, and the line is now in working order to Havana and points beyond.

A boiler explosion at Hamilton, Mo., on Saturday last, caused the death of two men and fatally injured six others.

The Atlantic Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, beat the Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 14 to 12.

The Republican majority at the late election in Louisiana was 30,000, and the full delegation of Republican Congressmen was elected.

The rioters of Baton Rouge, La., have been arrested and taken to New-Orleans, and warrants are out for those of Donaldsonville.

## Tammany's Great Ally.

The result of the election has set a great many people, who see how difficult it is to defeat the Ring by any possible adjustment or rearrangement of the political machinery, to ask themselves seriously once more whether there is really no possibility of reaching and breaking up the great mass of ignorance and vice, to the existence of which the Ring really owes its victories, far more than to its possession of the Courts and the Legislature. It is this which, after all, furnishes it with the basis for its frauds. Such tremendous structures cannot be put up absolutely without foundation. In order to pile up twenty or thirty thousand fraudulent votes, a substructure of about as many more is absolutely necessary. Now, it gets this substructure out of the gross ignorance, intemperance, and viciousness of a large and, we are afraid, increasing body of New-York poor, and, of course, mainly foreign poor. There is in this City an Irish population that would fill any Irish city, and there is a German population that would fill any German city, except three or four. On these masses American influences, or, indeed, any directly purifying influences, except those of the common school, cannot be said to be brought to bear at all; and the influence of the common school will, of course, only be felt in our politics, very slowly and feebly, so long as the ranks of the adults are constantly being reinforced by immigration. The poorer Irish population of this City, and, still more, the Germans, owing to the difference of language, are really nearly as much cut off from contact with American ideas, or with the currents of American society, as if they lived still in Dublin or Cork, or Munich or Cassel. The loudest and most potent of the voices by which American society is moved, whether they come from the pulpit or platform, do not reach them. The exhortations and denunciations of the American Press, as far as they are concerned, die on the desert air long before they penetrate the tenement. For them, the lecturer travels, and the library and the church stand open in vain. They are veritably an urbs in urbe, a community separated from the American public by a moral and social gulf as wide and deep as the ocean, and, thus far, less passable. As long as we cannot bridge this gulf over, it is, in the opinion of many people, useless to try to oust the Ring from its jurisdiction in this City.

How can it be bridged over? Is there no way by which the good influences of American life and manners can make themselves felt in alums from which TWEED draws his cohorts? It seems as if this were really the great, and indeed only, problem of New-York City politics at this moment. Unless we can make the ignorant majority see that the City is badly governed, and [illegible] that it is badly governed, it looks as if no arrangement we can make of the machinery through which they express their will will be of much use. There is one fixed idea current among the ignorant poor which must be got rid of before any great change in our municipal affairs can be looked for, and that is the idea that the rich, and especially the owners of real estate here, can be heavily taxed as a separate class without detriment to those who do not own this species of property, or any property. This doctrine is not openly taught by the Democratic demagogues; that would hardly do; but it is taught in the groggeries and smaller resorts of the faithful, and taught to much purpose. Nine-tenths of the laborers of this City believe that as long as the tax-gatherer does not come to them for money, they escape taxation. They do not know, or cannot be persuaded, that every cent the owner of houses or stores has to pay to the City Hall thieves, he faithfully adds on to his rents, and recovers dollar for dollar, from everybody who hires houses of him, from the great Broadway store-keeper down to the miserable room-keeper of the tenement-house. We suppose it may be said with perfect accuracy that Mr. ASTOR does not pay a cent of taxation on his vast possessions in real estate; that is, he gets at least seven per cent. on his investment, and makes his tenants, in addition to this, pay all other charges.

Of course, it is on the very poor that this load of taxation falls with the heaviest weight. Probably no class in the world pays a higher rental, not even the occupants of the most "palatial" of the mansions on Fifth-avenue, than the poor creatures who live in the tenement-houses of this City, and vote the Tammany ticket on election day; and probably no class is so completely in the dark as to the reason why they are so miserably lodged.

If the truth of the matter could be brought home to them, it would undoubtedly affect politics in this City very materially; but it cannot be brought home to them unless the well-to-do classes win their confidence by giving substantial proofs of interest in their condition, and such proofs they do not now give. The charities of the rich in this City are enormous. Vast sums of money are contributed by them every year for the promotion of various benevolent undertakings, the foundation of educational institutions, the relief of the destitute poor, of the sick, and of orphans and widows; the spread of the Gospel among the heathen, the building of churches. But it may be said, without exaggeration, that in the condition of the ignorant laboring men of the City they show no interest whatever, or next to none. This class is miserably lodged, and nothing is done to improve their lodgings; they are miserably fed, and nothing is done to improve their food; they are left without other entertainment than the groggery, and nothing is done to provide any substitute for it; the means of communication between their homes and the places where they labor is slow, scanty, and dear, and nothing is done by private enterprise to improve it. All that the poor man in this City knows of the well-to-do Americans is that they are a people who lead a more comfortable existence than he does, and are fully and earnestly occupied in taking care of themselves, getting as much out of him as they can, and giving him as little as possible in return. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that he gives his vote to those who take the trouble to follow him to his wretched home, and promise to make his life more tolerable. They deceive him; but the Republican Party can and ought to become the "poor man's friend," in deed as well as in name. It should labor to open the eyes of the workman to the shameful way in which "Tammany" imposes upon his ignorance and good nature. In that way we could reach the classes now betrayed by our political foes.

## The Designs of Russia.

Some time ago the report came to us from Europe that Russia was preparing to take part in the present war. It was at once assumed in some quarters that she would inevitably fight for France. We pointed out then that the true ally of Russia, in the state of affairs which we now witness in Europe, was Prussia—and we called the attention of our readers to the fact that the Czar had been from the first rather ostentatious in his efforts to keep on good terms with Germany. He has sent messages of congratulation to the Queen of Prussia after important victories, and has given decorations to several German Princes. We now hear something more definite about his plans. The time has come when it is believed at St. Petersburg that disguises can be thrown aside. It is said that Russia has torn up the treaty of Paris of 1856. This would render the Black Sea once more a Russian lake, and remove a restriction which must have been not a little vexatious and humiliating to the Czar and his people.

We have little doubt that when all the secrets of this eventful year come to be unfolded, it will be found that Russia has had a secret treaty with Prussia from the outset of the war. BISMARCK has a genius for making engagements of this kind. There can be no question that he obtained the promise of NAPOLEON not to interfere in the Austrian campaign, and NAPOLEON did not receive the expected "consideration" afterward, but that did not make much difference to Count BISMARCK. He probably intends to fulfill his pledges toward Russia, whatever they may be. Hence it has been quite clear for months past that King WILLIAM and the Emperor ALEXANDER were acting in concert.

It is very difficult to conjecture how far the present plans of the Czar extend. Does he want to make another dash at the "sick man?" If so, nothing stands in his way. The old alliance which was so fatal to his father, the Emperor NICHOLAS, is now dissolved. France must be powerless for aggression for many years to come. It is in the last degree improbable that England will ever take up arms again in defense of Turkey. Russia will therefore find no third [illegible] the theory of many years standing in that English supremacy in India is threatened by the Eastern policy of Russia. But this idea has never stood the test of examination. The mountains of Afghanistan are an impassable barrier to Russian advances, and the people of India themselves would be little disposed to change a foreign rule to which they have become accustomed, for one which they only know through the medium of unfavorable reports. Russia would never find the native population of India willing to fight for her.

The Czar is probably determined to get rid of the penalties imposed upon his country through the failure of his father in the Crimean War, and all other aims he may be content to hold in reserve. It is the usual fate of all such treaties as that of 1856. The power which is tied down is submissive only while it cannot put forth the strength necessary to burst its bands. Thus it will be with any treaty imposed upon France after the termination of the present war. Some day or other a new trial will be moved for in the cause now apparently being decided at so vast a cost. Russia has bided her time, and she knows perfectly well that the power which she has most dreaded will not be very troublesome to her again. It may be seriously doubted whether the British Cabinet will even take the trouble to enter a protest against any course the Czar and his advisers may choose to adopt.

## The Next House of Representatives.

Calculations relating to the political complexion of the next House of Representatives possess a general interest, and they may be in some cases approximately correct. But it is as yet too early to fix the precise strength of parties. The returns of the recent elections are incomplete. From Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida further information is needed before determining absolutely their Congressional status; and, even when the figures are received, a certain degree of doubt will hang over the positions of some of the members elect. The successful candidates on the Grant Brown ticket in Missouri, for example, being reported as "Liberal Republicans," are classified among the regular Republicans; although it is obvious that their course when the Forty-second Congress assembles will be materially affected by occurrences in the interval. The same remark applies to one or two of the Southern members. Their ultimate affiliations are somewhat contingent upon circumstances which do not at present admit of exact estimate. Moreover, in five States the Congressional delegations remain to be elected. Georgia, California, Texas, New-Hampshire and Connecticut are all to be heard from, and in regard to some of them the probabilities are susceptible of nothing better than guess-work.

But though precise results are at present unattainable, enough is known to render certain the presence of an adequate working majority on the Republican side. The estimates of that majority range from thirty-five to fifty—the former being almost the lowest possible figure, and the general prospect indicating that, with fair success in the elections to be held, the majority will not vary much from forty-five. It is evident, therefore, that the opposition, however well organized, will not be able to embarrass the Administration, or to impede the development of the Republican policy. The country has nothing to fear from the presence of a disciplined opposition, whose increased strength may be expected to carry with it a sense of responsibility that has not of late been apparent in Democratic tactics. We shall have in opposition a party instead of a faction; the trickery and inconsistency of factious warfare will probably give place to a defined and an intelligible programme. Apart, too, from the change to be hoped for in the general course of the opposition, we cannot doubt that a consciousness of lessened voting power will impel the majority to husband their strength, and to cultivate the moral power which proceeds from a right use of opportunities. To secure unity there must be forbearance, a general tone of moderation, and an avoidance of needless controversies. From these considerations the Republican Party may gain much, and can lose nothing. Its majority, ample for all practical purposes, will not be so large that the party can afford to be indifferent to causes of internal trouble, whether proceeding from dissensions or rash counsel. The Republican policy will still, beyond all doubt, prevail. And we may hope that the policy itself will vindicate the confidence of the country, and make certain Republican success in 1872.

Upon the President the reduction of the majority will entail greater responsibility than can exist so long as Congress is absolute master of the situation. With the majority as it is now, the veto power has existed only in name. A two-thirds majority in Congress rendered criticism futile, and Executive correction a mere matter of form. It will be otherwise in the next Congress. And the fact will impose upon the President a serious duty in the treatment of all matters that come before him for approval. The Administration may look for more cordial support that it received last session, and the action of Congress will be benefited, because restrained by the opinions of a President in general harmony with the party out of doors and with the people.

## The War and Executives.

The European Press has commented with severity upon the cynical attitude of that portion of the Press here which has assumed that the war is not a thing to deplore, because, in any event, it will benefit this country. Such journalists have seen in Brother Jonathan's modern *Iago*, who, during the fight between his friends sagely reflects: "Now, whether he kill *Cassio*, or *Cassio* kill him, or each do kill the other, every way makes my gain." Readers of the TIMES will, however, bear witness to the fact that from the outset it has taken an opposite view, and that events have so far [illegible] hopefulness expressed in its columns.

Our belief has been that let the cause, progress, or termination of the war be what they may, the effect upon the industrial interests of this country must be prejudicial rather than advantageous. As a matter of fact, this may be said to be clearly indicated by the course of the gold market. Whatever tends to prolong hostilities puts gold up; whatever tends toward an armistice or a peace puts gold down. This, however, may be reckoned a temporary or an uncertain indication. In the absence of definite changes in other values, the significance of the gold barometer may be disputed. But, if we turn to the records of our most important markets, we see figures about which there can be no question. The prices of cotton and of grain have fallen since July 19—the former from twenty-five to thirty, and the latter thirty-three and one-third per cent. If we export this season the same number of bales as during the cotton year of 1870, the payment received for the same will, therefore, be less by over fifty millions of dollars; and whether the prospects of grain-growers are damaged, as we have apprehended, by the vast supplies from Eastern Europe or not, the cash received for their products is likely to fall short of sanguine expectations.

When two powerful nations, consisting of some eighty millions of people, engage in such a war, there must naturally arise consequences for the rest of the world of a very serious character. All other nations are affected in a greater or lesser degree. The United States are especially concerned, because of certain peculiar conditions. One of these is that something over a thousand millions of our debt are owned by the combatants, as well as some three hundred millions of our railroad stocks and bonds. Another is that we have been in the habit of receiving yearly from the same nations about one million of emigrants, who, by the money brought with them, and the labor they have performed, have continually added to our wealth and prosperity. A contemplation of these important elements will lead to grave inferences. The United States are in much the same position as an individual trader who is liable to be called on at any moment to pay a large debt on which he has been doing business, while at the same time he is deprived of the labor supply with which he has been accustomed regularly to develop his resources. Perhaps he may not be forced to pay the debt off-hand, and perhaps he can keep up his industrial enterprises without the aid of the usual yearly influx of fresh hands; but the chance of such double good fortune is, to say the least, uncertain.

It may be said that the current quotations of securities, whose value depends on the steady progress of our interior development, do not reflect this uncertainty, and the statement is in a measure correct. But to get intelligent notions respecting such things we must look below the surface. There is, sometimes, as we have repeatedly pointed out, a wide disparity between the public demand and the demand, which is needful to cover the exigencies of speculators. One of the first results of the European war was the accumulation in London of much floating capital owned on the Continent. A considerable part of this money, passing through the hands of the bankers, is now lent out in this country; and thus, without doubt, is artificially sustaining enterprises, the stock of which, if they depended on public confidence and inquiry alone, would instantly depreciate. This is one of the primary consequences to a neutral State of a great war between nations in close commercial relations with itself, and is perhaps too much lost sight of. Its immediate symptoms may be encouraging, and the prognosis, to appearance, salutary. But the flush is that of fever, not of health, and reaction is certain to follow.

## Our Wealthy Men.

One of the chief obstacles at the present time to a reform in our Municipal Government is the cowardice of our rich men. In years past they have been apathetic or indifferent; but, thanks to the reckless extravagance of the Ring, and its constantly increasing demands on our tax-payers for money, apathy and indifference are no longer possible. With an annual taxation of twenty-six millions of dollars to meet the expenses of a Government which, as Judge LEDWITH stated in a speech the other evening, could be better administered than it now is for twelve millions, it is no wonder that property-owners of the City are at length aroused to the necessity of doing something to save the City from impending bankruptcy.

But what do they propose? Are they going to combine together and resist the encroachments of the secret oligarchy that now rules this City, or will they tamely submit and strive, each one for himself, to make the best terms he can with the common enemy? They stand in the position of an armed body of a thousand men assailed by less than half a dozen highwaymen. It is for them to say whether they will rout the enemy, or whether they will surrender in a body, and allow their pockets to be rifled. Their destiny is in their own hands, and their cause is the cause, not alone of the rich, but of every man, rich or poor, who desires an honest and economical Government. With organization and unity among themselves, the land owners of this City could carry any election they pleased; they could put honest and capable men in office, and reduce their annual taxation one-third, while at the same time they secured a better and more efficient Municipal Government than we have had for ten years.

But they need not wait for another election before beginning their work. Bad as are the majority of the men who now hold official positions in this City, they are nevertheless amenable to law, and can be made to do their duty. They must be taught that they are the servants of the people, and not their masters. Citizens must learn to demand of them as a right, what they now ask as a favor, and generally ask in vain. It would be easy to select a hundred names from among the prominent citizens and tax-payers of New-York who, if they chose, could speedily remedy the larger share of the abuses of our Municipal Government. So, too, it would be easy to select the names of fifty lawyers from among the twenty-five hundred members of the Bar in this City, who could put a stop to the scandalous corruption of the Judiciary which is bringing the Bench and Bar into disrepute. The moral weight of these names, fearlessly used in behalf of reform, would compel corrupt officials, whether on the Bench or in municipal places, to mend their ways or resign their offices. But what do we see? Lawyers, instead of uniting to overthrow the iniquity that is dragging the entire profession to ruin, vie with each other in the effort to become first favorites with the corrupt Judges whom they all despise. Tax-payers, instead of combining for mutual protection against the unscrupulous officials of the "Ring," sneak off, one after another, to the Tax Commissioners' office, to beg for a petty reduction of the assessments on their property. Thus, through cowardice and lack of unity among our leading citizens and men of wealth, a Ring of less than half a dozen adventurers are allowed to "run" the City Government in their own interest, to perpetuate themselves in power as long as they choose, and to disburse twenty-six millions of dollars of the people's money annually, without giving the public any details of the expenditure, or any report of the condition of the City's finances.

This condition of things may be entirely satisfactory to JOHN JACOB ASTOR and his colleagues of the Connolly whitewashing Committee, but to the great body of tax-payers, who are compelled to pay their assessments without deduction, it ought to be a matter of some importance to know what becomes of their money. If they are content with the balance-sheet presented to them by Mr. ASTOR, and care nothing for the particulars of the City accounts, they will doubtless append their names to his certificate of the Controller's integrity; but if they regard the City Treasurer as a responsible public servant, they will apply to him the same rule which they would apply to their own bookkeepers, and unite in demanding a full investigation of his accounts.

## An Interview With Napoleon III.

In other columns will be found the report of a highly interesting interview which our special correspondent lately had with the Ex-Emperor of France at Wilhelmshoehe. Among the various points alluded to in this conversation, probably the most interesting will be found to be the opinion entertained by the royal captive on the great question of territorial concession. Whatever were the faults of NAPOLEON III., and late disclosures have shown that they were many and grievous, he must be credited with a tolerably accurate acquaintance with the temper of his late subjects. His unequivocal declaration that no Government whatever can agree to the cession of French provinces and continue to exist, is, therefore, of some little importance at the present juncture. It is perfectly obvious that Prussia is fully determined to extract territorial guarantees from her humiliated foe. The duration of the war thus comes to be a question between the relative force of the determination of either belligerent. If the Ex-Emperor's opinion prove to be well founded, and all existing indications favor its truth, the end of the present war will witness in France a state of social chaos, and a Government supported by foreign bayonets.

We do not think that the earnest disclaimers addressed to our correspondent were needed to convince any candid observer that the fallen Emperor is not the Cresus which his enemies represent him to be. In spite of the many circumstantial statements that have been put forward, there is really no satisfactory evidence before the public to show that he has accumulated great wealth. The origin of the figures hitherto given has not been above suspicion, and the man who was NAPOLEON III. has not yet sunk so low that his solemn and reiterated assertion is altogether worthless. The presence of the veteran Dr. CONNEAU at Wilhelmshoehe forms a curious historical episode. He was secretary to LOUIS of Holland, the father of the Ex-Emperor, and afterward became physician to his mother, Queen HORTENSE, in the seclusion of Arenemberg. He was arrested with LOUIS NAPOLEON at Boulogne, and shared his cell as a prisoner in the fort of Ham. He was one of the chief agents in aiding the celebrated escape, a service which the prisoner, when Emperor of France, did not fail to repay. And now again the old man is found sharing the captivity of the son, who was so tenderly recommended to his care by an affectionate mother. Had LOUIS BONAPARTE no other redeeming trait but that of having inspired an attachment like this, we would have hesitated, as CARLYLE does with ROBESPIERRE, to visit his life with unqualified condemnation.

## MINOR TOPICS.

In Eastern France the advance of the Prussians is not only "steady," as stated by cable dispatches, but is obviously rapid. From indications furnished this morning, there is evidently a concentration of force being effected previous to an advance upon Lyons. The troops that have occupied Isle sur Doubs and Cheval are probably part of those released by the capitulation of Neu-Breisach, while those in possession of Dole or Dolf, a place situated about sixty miles south-west of the preceding, have evidently crossed the Saone since the recent occupation of Dijon. At this central point, where three railways converge, they may be expected to await the advance of their comrades from the North. Besançon, the fortified capital of the Department of the Doubs, is the only obstacle of importance between the union of these two divisions of the German Army operating in the East. Chagny, the point at which GARIBALDI and another French General are reported, is situated on the railroad from Dijon to Lyons, and is about forty miles south-west from Dolf, the most advanced Prussian position. The situation is a representation on a small scale of the advance to Paris, when MOLTKE at Chalons barred the way to the capital. Curiously enough, there is a Chalons sur Saone a little in advance of Chagny, at which, if anywhere, the French may be expected to unite in the endeavor to bar the way to Lyons.

The Homestead law provides free farms for all, but it requires immediate and continuous settlement as the price of the land to be granted. Some Western veterans of the war ask that this condition shall be so far modified in their favor that every soldier shall be allowed to select a quarter section while it is accessible, and be further allowed "a term of years, say five, to prepare himself with the necessary means to make that land his home." Mr. INGERSOLL, in expressing his readiness to promote such an amendment of the Homestead law, remarks that it would give the soldiers "a chance to get a home before the land speculators have the opportunity to secure all the most desirable land for themselves." But way limit the operation of the amendment to soldiers? And how can the law be relaxed to meet the wants set forth without at the same time fostering speculation in the claims? This is really the difficulty to be overcome.

In these days, when clever diplomatists appear to have become so scarce, one is tempted to inquire what other career has drawn of the class of minds naturally fitted for the conduct of delicate international negotiations. A careful observation of the doings of the "confidence men" known in hotel lobbies and at railroad depots, seems to warrant the conclusion that the possible negotiators of the world have, by a curious fatality, been attracted to the career of swindling. Such a narrative as the one we publish this morning, of the gentleman who was fleeced at the New-Haven Railroad depot, affords another evidence of how appalling is the amount of persuasive talent that has been monopolized by the enemies of society. It need hardly be added that it shows, also, the existence of an amount of ingenuous trustfulness very beautiful to contemplate in a City so replete with rascality.

The effects of the Prussian occupation of France are really becoming too awful. We do not refer to the famine, carnage and pestilence that have followed the terrible reapers of a sanguinary Autumn. These are but the usual concomitants of war, and are past praying against. We do not even deplore the affliction of having champagne marked up fifty cents a pint on restaurant cartes. We are too conscious of the extent to which the native producer may be benefited thereby to consider it an unmixed calamity. But there is a terrible whisper abroad that up-town marriages have become impossible till communications with Paris are restored. Our City belles have decreed it—a fashionable marriage is no marriage at all without a Parisian *trousseau*. Let Mr. LAWRENCE take note of the fact in the next edition of his treatise on international marriage laws.

There is a charming display of the courtesies of warfare about the naval duel that occurred off Havana, which duly impresses us with the improvements effected by civilization on a highly barbarous pastime. Two sets of naval officers, French and German, meet in a neutral port, and, probably, over mingled potations of white and red wine, arrange to test the merits of their respective ships at a proper distance from the friendly coast. Considering the sport quite equal to a bull-fight, and being, probably, somewhat tired of their late inaction, the sympathetic Spaniards agree to act in the capacity of umpire. The end was probably not tragical enough for the onlooker, as less than half a dozen of the combatants were knocked on the head. It was clearly not tragical enough to prevent the German victors being entertained to dinner, at which, let us hope, the vanquished came in for a toast.

Baron RICASOLI retires from public life at the moment when the grand aspiration of his life is complete—when Italy is one and Rome is her capital. Following, as he did, the administration of a man like CAVOUR, the Baron suffered from comparison with his great predecessor. Throughout his entire public career he has been notably distinguished for his inflexible honesty and straightforwardness. He had the rare good fortune to retain the confidence of the people, as well as of the ecclesiastics, attaining the combination, so difficult in Italy, of a patriot and a friend of the Church. Next to the attainment of national unity, educational and financial reform were his most cherished objects, and the impetus he has given to both will be felt for long years in the future of Italy.

We have lately been exceedingly fortunate in our prominent English visitors. Mr. HUGHES and Mr. MUNDELLA are in their way representative men of all that is best and most vital in English democracy. Closely following upon the addresses of the former, the lecture delivered last evening by Mr. MUNDELLA, helps us to understand the strength of the reforming principle in England in spite of the dead weight of caste and prejudice that has borne it down. A cause that has such advocates cannot be a losing one, and a people that possesses such leaders cannot be much longer withheld from the full heritage of power which belongs to it.

## Reopening of the Elevated Railway.

Operations on the elevated railway, in Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue, were renewed yesterday. Hourly trips between the new depot at the corner of Dey-street, and the present terminus at Twenty-ninth-street, were made. But a single car is in use, and only a limited number of passengers—thirty-five at each trip—were carried. The fare is ten cents, and the time of transit about fifteen minutes. The rate of speed is less than twelve miles an hour—much below the maximum capacity of the engines. A representative of the Company stated that there are ten cars in an unfinished condition on hand, which will be available at an early date. Trips will now be made regularly, leaving Dey-street at the half hours, and Twenty-ninth-street at the even hours. There has been no change, and none is contemplated in the motive power. Although experiments of other propelling forces have been tested, none have succeeded, and the inventor claims that the present endless chain system and stationary engine arrangement is all that can be desired. The cast-iron material in the tracks having proved objectionable, is to be substituted by boiler-iron. The spiral-springs, affixed on a horizontal rod, under the car, to act as bumpers, and moderate the jar of the trucks as they strike, have also been improved. It is asserted that in the event of the wheels being displaced from the track, the car could not fall, nor be overturned, but would lodge diagonally between and across the rails.

The company deny that they have failed in any sense, and say that the suspension of operations was for prudential and financial reasons; and that they now expect to continue the running of cars uninterruptedly. They explain the cause of the last accident not to have been any defect in the supports of the span, but the unexpected lateral movement of the car (loaded with 10,000 pounds of iron,) against the outer rail, on the curve, over the street-crossing; that five ordinary passenger car-loads could not have broken the beam as the freight-car did; that the endless wire cable has never broken or failed; nor has any essential portion of the work proved unequal to their expectations and requirements. It is understood that vigorous efforts are on foot to push the road farther up town this Winter, and construct another track on the opposite side of the street in the Spring.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**Retirement of an Eminent Statesman—Sculling on the Cam—Marine Disasters—Lights and Buoys of the Gaboon River.**

FLORENCE, Nov. 14.—RICASOLI announces his retirement from public life.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. GOULDS, President of the Cambridge boat club, won, this afternoon, the race for the sculling championship of the Cam, beating Mr. CLOSE, champion of the Ouse. ....Three of the crew of the German steamer *Hansa*, at Grimsby, lost their lives while trying to save the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast. Bark *James*, New-York, for Hull, has arrived at Falmouth. She lost rudder and split sails in heavy gale. *Maggie Carvil*, Liverpool, for St. John, returned, having touched the bar on her way out.

TOURS, Nov. 14.—The French authorities have removed the buoys and lights from the entrance of the Gaboon River, in their colony on the western coast of Africa.

## THE WEST INDIES.

**Leaders of the Cuban Rebellion Condemned to Death—Status of the West India and Panama Cable—News from Mexico and Venezuela.**

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Court-martial in session here has condemned to death all the leaders of the rebellion, the members of the various Cuban Juntas, and all other persons who have been instrumental in the rebellion, but who are now absent from Cuba. The estates of all such will be confiscated.

Kingston, Jamaica, advices of the 9th, report the return of the Panama and West India Company's steamer *Dacon*, short of coal and provisions, and with Chagres fever among the crew, four deaths having taken place. Her efforts to recover the lost cable proved unsuccessful, the weather being unfavorable. The laying of the cable to Aspinwall had been abandoned for the present. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT intended to lay the cable to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and afterward grapple for the Aspinwall line.... Gen A. VARONA has been killed.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th have been received. The report of a personal difficulty between ROMERO and LERDO DE TEJADA, during which the latter struck the Minister of Finance in the face, is pronounced on the best authority a pure invention.

Caracas dates to the 2d inst. are at hand. The steamer *Virgie* and schooner *Billy Butts* were in Venezuela waters, closely watched by a Spanish man-of-war, it being suspected that they had arms on board for the Cuban insurgents.

## THE SOUTH.

**Arrest of the Rioters of Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville—Result of the Louisiana Election—Republican Majority 30,000, with the Full Delegation of Congressmen—The Union Reform Party in South Carolina.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The revenue cutter *Wilderness* arrived today with sixty of the Baton Rouge rioters. The were sent to the Parish Prison. Commissioner WELTER has gone to Donaldsonville to issue warrants for the arrest of the rest of the rioters, who will be brought here for trial. All the rioters will be tried upon the charge of violating the Enforcement act of Congress, approved May 31....The public schools opened this morning. There are separate schools for the whites and blacks....The Fall meeting of the Metairie races commences on the 26th....The Lone Star Base-ball Club departed for Montgomery, to meet the Mutuals of New-York, and play at the Alabama State Fair....The Republicans claim the State by 30,000. All their Congressmen—SYPHER, SHELDON, DARRELL, MCCLERY and MORRY, have been elected. Official returns show that the Republicans made a clean sweep of the city by over 5,000 majority.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—At the political conference of representatives of the late Union Reform Party, held in Columbia Friday night, it was determined unanimously to abide by the recognition of the civil and political equality of negroes; to protect the colored men who voted with the Reform Party; to welcome all colored men who desire to enter the Conservative ranks; to expose the frauds perpetrated at the late elections, and bring the offenders to justice, and to use every exertion in discountenancing violence and in preserving good order and peace.

## BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

**A Planing-Mill Demolished at Charlestown, Mass.—One Man Killed and Three Injured—Two Men Killed and Six Fatally Wounded at Hamilton, Mo.**

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A boiler in the planing-mill of JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Charlestown, exploded this morning, killing Mr. JOHNSON, the engineer, almost instantly, and seriously injuring Mr. DUNN, JOHN WADE and SAMUEL SMILEY. The buildings in the vicinity were badly damaged by flying pieces of broken shafting and bricks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Quincy says a boiler exploded in a large flouring-mill in Hamilton, Mo., on Saturday. Two men were killed and six fatally wounded. No particulars are given.

## THE EAST.

**A Bloody Fight in Vermont—Conflict Between a Party of French and the Officers of the Law—The Latter Hacked with Axes and Bruised with Bludgeons—The Ruffians in Custody.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 14.—A desperate and bloody fight took place in the woods in Mount Holly, eighteen miles from this place, on Saturday last, between a gang of French wood-cutters—seventeen in number—and three officers who were endeavoring to arrest them. The Frenchmen were armed with axes, and cut and beat two of the officers in a brutal manner, nearly severing the wrist of one, besides inflicting several severe wounds on the head, and knocking the other insensible with the blow of an ax across his face, after which they kicked and beat him horribly about the face and body. The Frenchmen escaped to the mountains, but this morning thirteen of them were arrested and are now undergoing examination.

**Knights of St. Crispin—Proposed Change of the Order to a Co-operative Association—State Aid to be Asked.**

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin, at its recent session in Boston, perfected an organization under the charter obtained from the last Legislature, and elected a Board of officers.

The two following decisions were also approved: First, that there shall hereafter be no more strikes in the Crispin organization. Second, that as rapidly as possible, the organization shall be changed into a co-operative one. With a view to the accomplishment of the last-named purpose, the next Legislature will be petitioned to give to the lodge State aid, on the same ground that aid was given the Western and Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroads, the Crispins claiming the principles are identical. There are now upon the rolls of the order about 25,000 men, of whom 2,000, or nearly one-third are foreigners.

## MISSOURI POLITICS.

**Result of the Late Election—Composition of the Next Legislature—Gov. McClurg to Receive a Government Appointment.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—The *Republican* of this city has returns from all the counties in the State, excepting eight, from which it claims that the Lower House of the Legislature will contain 78 Democrats, 14 Fusion, 21 Liberal, and 37 Regular Republicans. Of the Senate, it says, neither party will have or claim a majority, but there are enough Fusionists who will cooperate with the Democracy to make that body substantially Democratic....The *Republican's* Washington special says an effort is being made to exclude Senator SCHURZ from all Senatorial caucuses and to drop him from important committees, especially from the Committee on Foreign Affairs....Gov. MCCLURG is spoken of in official circles for an important Bureau office, to be soon vacated for him.

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

**Jewelry Store Robbed at Cleveland—Robbery in Philadelphia—Thieves Committed to Prison in New-Hampshire—Stabbing Case in Boston—Infanticide at Poughkeepsie.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—At about ten o'clock last night the jewelry store of N. E. CHITTENDEN & CO., in this city, was robbed of $9,000 or $10,000 worth of watches and other valuables. The robbers entered the store by a rear window during the absence of the person who sleeps therein. No clue has been obtained to the robbers or valuables. The diamonds were still in the vault, and are safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The office of Messrs. JOHN KELLER & SONS, lumber-dealers, corner of Eighth and Catherine streets, here, was entered this morning and robbed of $2,600.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14.—GEORGE GOTHARD, of New-York, and WILLIAM HALL, of Springfield, Mass., who were sentenced to State Prison for four years, for burglary in Westmoreland, and H. C. MILLER, for stealing a horse and wagon in Jeffrey, and who received the same sentence, arrived here this morning and were committed to prison.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—FRANCIS P. JAY was held in $10,000 bail for trial, today, charged with dangerously stabbing CLEMENT LITTLE, in a boarding-house in Chilson-place.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Coroner's jury in the recent infanticide case in this city, returned a verdict today that the deceased came to its death by violence at the hands of MARY SHERIFF. An officer is in search of SHERIFF.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—RAEGER and VON WALTHAHA, convicted of passing counterfeit money, were sentenced, today, to one year in the Penitentiary.

## BASE-BALL.

**Atlantics, of Brooklyn, vs. Athletics, of Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—The game of base-ball this afternoon between the Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of this city, was witnessed by 2,500 persons. The Atlantics were short of ZETTLEIN, and FANCOUSH pitched, and MEGARY of the Haymakers played behind. The fielding and batting of the Atlantics was excellent. The batting of the Athletics was good, but their fielding was miserable. The following is the score by innings:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2—15 |
| Atlantics | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |

Bases on Hits—Athletics 18 times; total, 24. Atlantics, 12 times, total, 22.
Home Runs—Otis.
Umpire—THOMAS BOURNES.
Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.

## CARING FOR THE AGED.

**The Methodist Old Lady's Home—Fair for Their Benefit in Apollo Hall.**

The Baptists had hardly closed their Fair for their Aged Home when the Methodist churches of the City reopened Apollo Hall for a similar entertainment for their Home for the Aged, on West Forty-second-street, and last night it was inaugurated under the very best auspices. The following churches have tables and booths in the Fair: St. Luke's has a very prominent canopied table in the north end of the hall, the pillars trimmed with evergreens and the tables laden with a variety of useful and ornamental articles. A richly upholstered arm-chair, to be voted to Rev. Dr. FOSTER, of Drew Theological Seminary, is there also, and the votes and the dollars were coming in fast last night.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church has a well-selected table of articles meant for children's and ladies' wear, and a variety of toys, toilet articles and such like. A richly-embroidered shawl, very valuable, and a young Saratoga belle, with a full Summer outfit, including changes of apparel for every day in the week, jewels, &c., all neatly packed away in one of those enormous trunks usually seen leaving hotels and private houses just before the Fourth of July, awaits a purchaser with a roll of fifty or one hundred dollar bills in his or her pocket-book. Miss FANNY LANE and Miss MARTHA CURRY preside at this table. But besides these there is another table containing a pyramid of coffee packages, donated by Mr. GILLIES, so that the useful and the ornamental are cleverly combined.

Forty-seventh-street Church has a very excellent variety of neckties, ladies under-skirts, napkins, blankets, and other solid articles.

Seventeenth-street has a magnificently-bound and gilt Bible, 4to, inclosed in a glass case, together with a variety of beautifully-wrought needle-work, fancy goods, comfortables, &c. The old woman who lives in the shoe has so many children she doesn't know what to do—except to sell them.

The Central Church (Seventh-ave.) has a fine variety of silk, lace, and Berlin-wool articles.

Seventh-street has some rich prayer cloaks, children's wear, jackets, &c., and the Cornell Memorial Church, in Seventy-seventh-street—"the youngest child" of New-York Methodism—has a very good stock of books, toys and articles for children's wear.

Jane-street, Thirtieth-street, St. Paul's, Eighteenth-street, Bedford-street and Washington-square Churches have each a large variety of toys, toilet articles, and things common to all. St. Paul's has, besides, a fine Berlin-wool, needle-wrought picture of the scene "Taking Christ down from the Cross." Eighteenth-street has also a very fine gilt glass-covered parlor clock.

Lexington-avenue Church, presided over by Mrs. ALANSON BRIGGS, has a neat glass case of artificial flowers, silver ice-pitcher, a magnificent dressing-room satin cushion, and a valuable and fashionably-dressed doll. Willett-street Church has a set of parian and china mantel and parlor ornaments. Twenty-seventh-street has also a fine array of flowers in glass cases. The Fair was in a somewhat crude state last night. Goods were still coming in. In adjoining rooms there is an art gallery, a panorama, &c., for which an extra admission of ten cents is charged, and today will be added to these things a collection of California curiosities gathered by Mrs. Dr. NEWMAN of Washington, who is now in the City, and also the old Bible recently brought hither by Rev. W. H. BOOLS, from which SAMUEL WESLEY and his son JOHN for more than Forty-nine years together expounded the Word of God. The clock, spectacles, &c., of Mrs. FLETCHER, and other interesting relics of early Methodists and Methodism will also be on exhibition, and will be well worth paying twenty-five cents to see. Several of the City pastors and friends, other than Methodists, were present last night. The Fair will be continued through this week, and all who desire to purchase should do so before that time. Most of the articles offered for sale are very little higher in price than similar goods can be bought in the City. There are, however, trinkets and toys there, made by loving and Christian hearts and hands, that are never seen in stores, and that are called forth only by such benevolent enterprises as this Home for the Aged.

**The St. Nicholas Society—Annual Election.**

At a special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, last evening, at Delmonico's an election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Richard E. Mount, Jr. Vice-Presidents—first, James M. McLean; second, John T. Hoffman; third, Augustus R. Macdonough; fourth, William M. Vermilye. Treasurer—Edward Schell. Secretary—Smith E. Lane. Assistant Secretary—John C. Mills. Chaplains—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D. Physicians—Abram Dubois, M. D., Wm. E. Vermilye, M. D. Consulting Physicians—James Anderson, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D. Managers—Wm. E. Johnson, Chas. E. Swords, D. Henry Haight, Augustus Schell, Benj. H. Field, James W. Beekman, Charles Roome, Aaron B. Hays, Frederick De Peyster, James I. Roosevelt, Hamilton Fish, William Beekman, Stewardie Wm. Irving Graham, Carlisle Norwood, John Pwyler, Jr., James Breach, N. W. Stuyvesant Cattin, Smith Clift, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr.

The anniversary of the Society will be celebrated by a dinner on the 6th of December next at Delmonico's, when the new officers will be installed. ABRAHAM R. LAURENCE, Jr., and CLARENCE A. SEWARD were appointed a committee of installation. After some jocose resolutions, and a very little serious business, the members partook of a collation, and adjourned.

**Meeting of the Newark Board of Trade.**

The Newark Board of Trade met last night in their rooms on Broad-street. Mr. JOHN C. JOHNSON and Mr. EDWARD SEELEY were appointed as delegates to the National Board of Trade, which meets in Buffalo on the 7th of next month. Article 15 of the constitution was so changed that hereafter nine members will constitute a quorum instead of thirteen, as heretofore.

The programme of subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the National Board was read and commented on. The Newark Board of Trade figures in the programme by introducing the subject of public lands, and the discussion of the propriety of the presentation of Government lands to private persons, except to actual settlers. The Newark Board is understood to object to the donation of private lands, except on conditions as above mentioned. The Committee was advised in regard to their action at the National Board. Other miscellaneous business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

## WASHINGTON.

**Postmaster-General Creswell on the Result of the Elections—Missouri Politics and Politicians—The Chicago Tribune Case for a New Party—Vacancies in the Supreme Court—Interesting and Valuable Statistics.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The *Evening Star* to-night publishes two columns of a talk with Postmaster-General CRESWELL upon the recent elections and the political situation generally. Concerning the result of the elections, Mr. CRESWELL is represented as saying: "Looking to the future we have no reason for uneasiness. We are in a condition now to patiently wait for the mistakes which our adversaries are sure to make. We have only to continue the development of our policy to win in the next elections. In other words, we must keep our finances firmly in hand, continue to reduce our public debt, which is the most effective way to maintain the national credit, and at the same time relieve our people as much as possible from taxation. To do all this we are required to maintain a sufficient tariff for revenue. But we must take from the tariff list such articles as sugar, coffee and tea, and rely on luxuries alone for income. We must also relieve our people from internal taxation, because it is the most odious form of collecting revenue. The issue which says to a man we assess you so much, and if you do not pay it we will seize and sell your property, is simply oppressive. For that reason, if not for the protection of our home industries, we must keep up, at least, a revenue tariff. When the people see and understand these facts, they will appreciate the mission of the Administration."

CHANGES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There is good authority for saying that Secretary DELANO will make no material changes in the personnel of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department at present. Time will be taken for the consideration of the matter, and changes when made will be made with prudence and discretion. Though the removal of Commissioner WILSON, of the Land Office, is generally looked for, there has been no movement or intimation yet in that direction from Secretary DELANO.

MISSOURI POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The movement for reading Senator SCHURZ out of the Republican Party has no serious basis. There is some talk about it, of course, but the leading men here have sagacity enough to see that such a process is not necessary. The Democrats having carried the State Legislature, the State becomes Sentarized as was the case with Tennessee, and there is nothing left for BROWN and SCHURZ to do but to go clear over to the Democracy, or come back into such relations with the Republican Party that the Administration can sustain them. There is no issue between them and the Administration on what they claimed to be the fundamental issue of the contest in Missouri, that of enforcement. The Administration simply thought that they, as Republicans, should have sought their ends through the organization of the party.

POSITION OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A dispatch from Chicago received here today, announces that the Chicago *Tribune* has abandoned the Republican Party and come out in favor of the formation of a new political organization, supposed to be in the interest of revenue reform.

MARBLE IN COURT.

A case was up in the Supreme Court today, which excited much interest on account of the specimens of Rutland marble exhibited. There were fourteen large two inch slabs all sawn from one block of what is known to the trade as Brockadilla marble, and the question which the Court is called to decide, is whether the slabs are white within the specification of a contract for delivery of white marble. The Court-room looked like a small grave-yard, and the Judges in their shrouds looked very grave.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The following are corrected reports of the various States mentioned as verified at the Census office: Massachusetts, 1,457,369 inhabitants; New-Hampshire, 318,300; Rhode Island, 217,356; Connecticut, 537,468; Delaware, 125,252; Michigan, 1,185,811.

FEES OF PENSION AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

SIR: I have received from HORATIO WOODMAN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., a letter bearing date the 7th instant, in which he appeals from your decision as to the fee to which he is entitled for his services in prosecuting the application of JOHN H. HANSON for an invalid pension, No. 141,988. I have not deemed it necessary to send you the letter for a report upon the facts of the case, as I presume that he states them with substantial accuracy. The question he submits arises under the seventh section of the act approved on the 8th day of July last. (United States Statutes at large, volume 16, page 193.) He insists that as no pension certificate has been issued to Mr. HANSON, although the proof was completed before that date, the case is still pending, and his agreement with his client for his fee should be recognized by your office. I am clearly of opinion that whenever a claim for pension has been filed and the testimony completed prior to the passage of said act, so as to justify your office in the allowance of a pension certificate, the agent or attorney's fee should be $10, and no more. I therefore decline to disturb your decision, as it confines Mr. WOODMAN to that amount, the maximum fee allowed under the act of 1864. C. DELANO, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following are the receipts and expenditures, by warrants, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net receipts from Customs | $57,720,473 27 |
| Internal revenue | 46,147,157 93 |
| Sales of public lands | 242,437 62 |
| Miscellaneous sources | 7,353,131 16 |
| Total net receipts | $115,303,199 98 |
| Balance in Treasury June 30, 1870 | 148,932,671 82 |
| Unavailable charged to Treasurer | 516 79 |
| Grand total | $264,604,389 11 |
| Net expenditures for civil and miscella. items | $18,307,365 42 |
| War Department | 36,215,333 37 |
| Navy Department | 4,814,237 58 |
| Indians and pensions | 12,825,651 48 |
| Interest on public debt | 39,498,469 41 |
| Total | $95,702,057 26 |
| Redemption of loans and Treasury notes | 56,007,000 00 |
| Purchase of bonds for Sinking Fund, &c. | 5,000,000 00 |
| Total net expenditures | $151,709,057 26 |
| Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1870 | 112,895,332 85 |
| Total | $264,604,389 11 |

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, except Utah, and the Banks in Boston, on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1870:

RESOURCES.

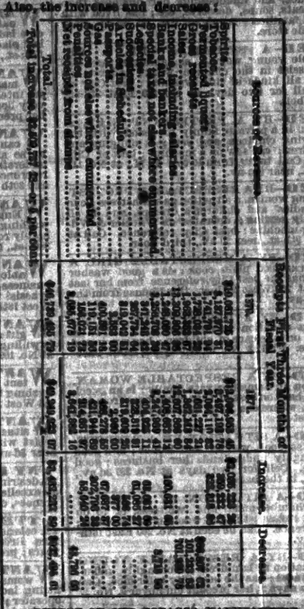
| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $712,728,282 00 |
| Overdrafts | 3,124,793 11 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 300,712,450 00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure deposits | 18,267,000 00 |
| U. S. bonds and securities on hand | 21,823,900 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | 23,304,721 25 |
| Due from redeeming and reserve agents | 68,245,163 62 |
| Due from other national banks | 32,905,178 07 |
| Due from State Banks and bankers | 3,100,905 30 |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | 27,843,001 56 |
| Current expenses | 5,870,582 05 |
| Premiums | 12,495,522 62 |
| Checks and other cash items | 14,495,928 72 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | 79,004,849 23 |
| Bills of other national banks | 12,832,397 00 |
| Bills of State Banks | 128,508 00 |
| Fractional currency | 3,077,706 47 |
| Specie | 16,489,170 43 |
| Legal-tender notes | 77,188,121 00 |
| Clearing-house certificates | 18,195,000 00 |
| Three per cent. certificates | 20,230,000 00 |
| Total | $1,448,299,806 99 |
| Number of banks, 1,614. | |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $420,120,291 00 |
| Surplus funds | 36,022,205 24 |
| Undivided profits | 54,000,000 00 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 321,674,197 00 |
| State bank notes outstanding | 3,125,640 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 3,423,561 21 |
| Individual deposits | 901,259,797 68 |
| U. S. deposits | 4,495,000 00 |
| Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers | 4,560,149 68 |
| Due to national banks | 200,347,944 03 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 19,674,000 00 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 8,864,877 17 |
| Bills payable | 4,007,000 00 |
| Total | $1,448,299,806 99 |

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement, showing the receipts from the several general sources of revenue for the first three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 and 1871. Also, the increase and decrease:



EXTENT OF OUR TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

A statement just prepared at the Internal Revenue Office shows at the present time there are 946 persons and firms engaged in tobacco and snuff manufacture. The total amount of the penal sums of the several bonds given by these manufacturers is $7,847,000. The penal sum of each manufacturer's bond in excess of $1,000, which is the minimum sum fixed by law, is computed upon the number of machines and instruments kept for use, so that the amount of a manufacturer's bond becomes, in a degree, the measure of his relative capacity for production. The 946 manufactories reported are distributed among the States in the following manner:

| | Amount of bond. |
|---|---|
| Arkansas, 4 factories | $11,000 |
| California, 8 factories | 42,000 |
| Connecticut, 5 factories | 19,000 |
| Delaware, 1 factories | 2,000 |
| Georgia, 1 factory | 65,000 |
| Illinois, 43 factories | 367,000 |
| Indiana, 32 factories | 306,000 |
| Iowa, 7 factories | 27,000 |
| Kentucky, 46 factories | 437,000 |
| Louisiana, 21 factories | 39,000 |
| Maryland, 19 factories | 333,000 |
| Massachusetts, 31 factories | 268,000 |
| Michigan, 18 factories | 271,000 |
| Minnesota, 1 factory | 4,000 |
| Mississippi, 1 factories | 14,000 |
| Missouri, 61 factories | 680,000 |
| New-Hampshire, 1 factory | 2,000 |
| New-Jersey, 14 factories | 143,000 |
| New-York, 68 factories | 721,000 |
| North Carolina, 101 factories | 111,000 |
| Ohio, 65 factories | 444,000 |
| Pennsylvania, 40 factories | 430,000 |
| Tennessee, 30 factories | 127,000 |
| Texas, 2 factories | 4,000 |
| Virginia, 123 factories | 2,982,000 |
| West Virginia, 4 factories | 121,000 |
| Wisconsin, 9 factories | 69,000 |

The following States and Territories report no tobacco manufacturers: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

CIGAR MANUFACTURE.

The number of persons and firms reported engaged in the manufacture of cigars in the United States is 10,527, and the total amount of penal sums of bonds given is $11,374,100. The number of cigar-makers registered, as being employed by the manufacturers, is 45,262. The minimum of a penal sum of a manufacturer's bonds is $500, with an additional $100 for every registered cigar-maker employed.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of manufacturers of cigars in each State, with the amount of the penal sum of the bonds given in each.

| | Amount of Bond. |
|---|---|
| Alabama, 18 manufactories | $14,500 |
| Arizona, 1 manufactory | 1,000 |
| Arkansas, 2 manufactories | 2,000 |
| California, 1 manufactory | 763,500 |
| Colorado, 2 manufactories | 2,500 |
| Connecticut, 298 manufactories | 227,000 |
| Delaware, 21 manufactories | 20,100 |
| District of Columbia, 62 manufactories | 62,000 |
| Florida, 45 manufactories | 12,400 |
| Georgia, 34 manufactories | 25,000 |
| Illinois, 633 manufactories | 594,000 |
| Indiana, 271 manufactories | 262,400 |
| Iowa, 40 manufactories | 135,900 |
| Kansas, 1 manufactory | 35,300 |
| Kentucky, 165 manufactories | 176,100 |
| Louisiana, 112 manufactories | 142,000 |
| Maine, 24 manufactories | 27,000 |
| Maryland, 427 manufactories | 365,000 |
| Massachusetts, 824 manufactories | 333,100 |
| Michigan, 519 manufactories | 185,200 |
| Minnesota, 32 manufactories | 30,200 |
| Mississippi, 2 manufactories | 1,000 |
| Missouri, 402 manufactories | 412,000 |
| Montana, 1 manufactory | 1,000 |
| New-Hampshire, 26 manufactories | 21,200 |
| New-Jersey, 569 manufactories | 254,400 |
| New-York, 1,866 manufactories | 3,112,100 |
| North Carolina, 3 manufactories | 2,300 |
| Ohio, 464 manufactories | 1,008,200 |
| Oregon, 3 manufactories | 9,700 |
| Pennsylvania, 2,548 manufactories | 2,904,100 |
| Rhode Island, 76 manufactories | 89,800 |
| South Carolina, 23 manufactories | 22,700 |
| Tennessee, 24 manufactories | 16,000 |
| Texas, 10 manufactories | 7,000 |
| Vermont, 10 manufactories | 9,900 |
| Virginia, 94 manufactories | 37,600 |
| Washington Territory, 1 manufactory | 800 |
| West Virginia, 74 manufactories | 94,500 |
| Wisconsin, 182 manufactories | 122,000 |
| Wyoming, 1 manufactory | 600 |

There are no cigar manufactories reported for Nebraska, Nevada, Dakota, Idaho, New-Mexico and Utah.

UNITED STATES VESSELS IN THE LATE GALES.

Several vessels of the navy were in the recent gales in which such shipwreck and loss of life occurred. They passed through with losses only of spars, boats, &c., notwithstanding the great perils they encountered. Among the vessels which were in the heaviest of the gales were the *Enco*, *Kansas*, *Nipsic*, *Shenandoah* and *Brooklyn*.

*Harper's Weekly* of last Saturday contained an admirable view of the new bridge to be erected between Brooklyn and New-York. The stranger may obtain from it a clear and complete idea of the great work now in process, and also of the cities to be connected. The view extends far out to sea, and thus the picture has a value beyond that connected with the East River Bridge. It is well worth preservation, and we have no doubt there will be a steady demand for it.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—The publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* have announced the sale of nearly 50,000 copies of their first issue. They print 50,000 copies of the second number, (for December,) also, and now announce an edition of 100,000 copies of the third, or January number of the Magazine. Such a success we believe to be unprecedented in the annals of literature.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Theatrical.**

"THE ROAD TO RUIN," AT WALLACK'S.

"The Road to Ruin," as we all, and some among us to our bitter cost know, is not for a day, but for all time. Its moral, as conveyed by HOLCROFT, does not grow stale with repetition, and the pungency of its warnings does not evaporate with the essence of time. Clever portrait painters have a way of so arranging the hair and drapery of a sitter, that the picture shall never afterward look old-fashioned. They avoid the height of the present mode, and yet do not too closely follow the mode. The product has, therefore, a cosmopolitan air, and what it loses in individuality or decision of character, it gains in lasting attractiveness. And to a principle will its kernel or vital principle the outer covering of the "Road to Ruin" has a similar quality. It has, that is to say, the every-day air or universal applicability that distinguishes SHAKESPEARE'S matchless dramas of passion, and which justifies the encomium quoted in our first sentence. The people are such as live, or might live, now. They may and do thinks not genuine to this or that period, but possible to any. We forget how many years have passed since HALLAM—if we mistake not the first New-York *Gold-fever*—brought out the "Road to Ruin" here; but we will venture to say that at least as considerable a ratio of the population may profit by the comedy now as were edified by it then. So far as acting goes, that of today is, without doubt, the superior. With all due credit to the old school and its representatives of former generations, this may safely be affirmed: There was less temptation to good actors to emigrate from the old country then than now, and there were fewer good actors to emigrate.

It certainly would not have been easy in either country, or in any theatre, to match the performance of last night at Wallack's. At the same time it must be said that it was a very uneven one. Mr. GILBERT'S *Old Dornton* comes near to perfection. His delicacy and thorough naturalness, his transitions, the depth of his pathos, and the height of his passion give infinite delight and warrant warm praise. But the effect of his scenes is impaired by the comparative inefficiency of his chief interlocutor. It is no pleasant thing to say of an artist in whom we find so much to esteem, but Mr. CLARKE is unequal to *Harry Dornton*. He lacks elegance, breeding, figure and variety for the part. It is true that there are few comedians on the stage who combine these essentials in the requisite degree. Adequately to realize the heroes of old-fashioned comedy is given to few in our day, and Mr. CLARKE'S incapacity in this wise is shared by many. But, admitting this extenuation, we cannot but think it a pity when there is an actor of the company quite capable of playing *Young Dornton* he should remain on such an occasion in the background. We feel compelled to add that Mr. CLARKE was not quite perfect, last night, in the words—a needless aggravation of the difficulties of the situation. Mr. FISHER'S *Goldfinch* is, in most aspects, a capital impersonation, and deserves to be measured by very high standards. Keeping these in view, it might be suggested that he needs a trace more of airiness, of natural volubility, and of a certain consummate self-possession than he last night discovered, to fill out our ideal of *Goldfinch*. The performance, nevertheless, was full of neatness and effect, and was withal exceedingly amusing. Mr. STODDART makes one of his best successes as *Silky*. It is not to our mind quite so strongly contrasted in its smooth, oily villainy with the rough, cynical honesty of *Sulky*, as the author intended; but it is a very elaborate piece of art, and goes further to establish Mr. STODDART'S claims as a comedian of rank than anything we have seen from him in some time. Miss KATE GERMON is clever in *Sophia*. Miss GERMON always is clever. But she is a little too artful in her artlessness to meet our notion of the character. There is a by no means well-concealed consciousness of the fun of the thing in her manner which impairs the illusion, and which Miss GERMON will do wisely to correct. Mr. LANGDON, on the other hand, does not make the most of his opportunities to show what a good heart is hidden under *Sulky's* hurtling exterior; and this lack of plasticity and subtlety of perception injures a bit of acting otherwise highly respectable. Miss MESTAYER makes an excellent *Widow Warren*, and the minor parts are as usual here, carefully and efficiently sustained. "The Road to Ruin" will be repeated to-night. It is well worth seeing, whether by admirers of the old school or the new.

BOUCICAULT'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new drama, "The Rapparee," was successfully represented at Niblo's Theatre last evening. It is not deficient either in interest or in effectiveness, for it appeals, as do all the plays of the same order which Mr. BOUCICAULT has written, to an admiration for bravery and generosity, and a sympathy for youthful, strong and imperfect love, as enduring as it is general. Briefly told, the story runs thus: *Roderick O'Malley*, the Rapparee Chief, has fallen in love with *Grace*, the daughter of the President of Connaught, *Col. O'Hara*, who is not unreasonably suspected of having favored the Jacobite Party. *Roderick* has successfully persuaded *Grace* to follow the fortunes of his house to France. The treaty has been signed, but *Roderick* is not minded in the exemption, and he is in imminent danger from the machinations of a subtle rival, *Ulick M'Murragh*, who has resolved to secure the affianced bride of the Rapparee Chieftain. *Col. O'Hara* is seriously compromised by the political intrigues he has carried on, and his papers have been seized by the treacherous *M'Murragh*. *M'Murragh* takes care to impress upon the father that the treaty which secures a pardon for the rest is not extended to the guerrilla party of which *Roderick* is the chief. *Grace* determines to effect the rescue of *Roderick*, and she swims across the bay to Mons Castle, there to apprise her lover that the soldiers of *Willam* are being sent to take him prisoner. *Roderick* has a hiding-place in the ruins of the old castle only accessible when the tide is low, and the rising flood cuts off the means of escape for his pursuers. Nevertheless, the chivalry of *O'Malley* prevails, and he descends to conduct to a place of safety the men sent to arrest him. In the meantime *Grace* has reached the room by an exhausting effort, and swoons by the fireside. She is found by *M'Murragh*, while *Roderick* has gone to seek refreshments for his guests, and she is borne to an apartment above. *Roderick* finds the hospitality he has shown is ill requited. A messenger is secretly dispatched to summon the guard. *Roderick* is determined to sell his life dearly, and he gives instructions to a trusty agent to blow up the castle. The fire breaks forth, when the Rapparee chief hears to his horror that *Grace* is in the upper room. He tears down a portion of the old paneling, rushes to her rescue, and is seen safely descending a winding stone staircase, bearing her upon his shoulders, while the chamber, broken up by the explosion, falls with a terrific crash amid volumes of flame. In the third act the Rapparee chief has imprisoned in Clontullagh Castle. *Grace* has procured his freedom at the price of wedding *M'Murragh*, but *Roderick* spurns liberty on such terms and is freed by *Duguesne* aided by the Rapparees. *M'Murragh*, it is true, has married *Grace* on the condition that *Roderick* shall be liberated, but he has arranged that a party of soldiers shall shoot him if he proceeds beyond a given point. This despicable act of treachery excites the indignation of the men when they learn the true position of affairs, and they refuse to obey orders. At this crisis *Grace*, who has meditated a deep scheme of vengeance of her own, enters with her husband at an hour, *Ulick M'Murragh*, *Gen. Glenkel* has procured a direct pardon from the King. *Grace* now indicates the purpose for which she came, which was to be made a widow as soon as possible. *Ulick* is engaged by *Roderick* in a duel to the death; sword thrusts are rapidly interchanged, but the skill of the Rapparee chief prevails, and with two successive stabs, "that for my love, and that for myself," the villain *M'Murragh* is effectually disposed of, and *Roderick* is left free to claim *Grace* for his bride. There is little room in the course of these incidents for so liberal a display of humor as the dramatist has been able to utilize in earlier works; but the tale is sufficiently enlivened by the reflections of *Gen. Glenkel*, a Dutch officer, whom Mr. MARK SMITH embodies with his habitual geniality. To the mere melodramatic passages of the piece, fuller justice is done by the play-wright. All are illustrated to advantage. Mr. FRANK MAYO fills, with ease and manliness, the picturesque and rather too rich dress of the leader of the Rapparees. Mr. L. R. SHERWELL acts with rough but vigorous earnestness the treacherous *Mc Murragh*. Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON is a fit weaver of the garb of *Duguesne*. *The Doctor*, a personage intended to be comical, but whose comic vim resides in a preposterous nose, rather than in word or deed, is given form by Mr. VINING BOWERS. Mr. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD is *O'Hara*, and Mrs. JERRENGS and Miss BUCHANAN personate respectively *Grace* and *Patrice*. We are quite aware of the price set upon costly toilets on the stage, but while mentioning the names of the artists last referred to, we may be permitted to express astonishment at the use of silk, and satin, and lace under all circumstances, at all hours and under all times. Moving accidents by flood and field hardly leave coiffures and flounces unshaken. The scenery in "The Rapparee," if quite as expensive as were the costumes, is a good deal more realistic. The view of the conflagration has never been equaled, and the closing picture is presented in a setting of much beauty and massiveness. From the frequent applause and the tumultuous demand for a second exhibition of the tableau of the fire, it seems likely that Mr. BOUCICAULT'S drama will occupy the bills with profit to the management until the preparations for the spectacular revival are completed.

**Musical.**

"THE BRIGANDS" AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.

The last, if not the best, work of OFFENBACH, received a suitable welcome from an overwhelming house at the Grand Opera-

## CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. W. S. POMEROY, senior editor of the Bridgeport, Conn., *Farmer*, died last week. He had been an invalid for upward of ten years.

The porter of the City Hotel, at Fall River, Mass., undertook to light a fire with kerosene a few days since, but before he could effect his purpose the can exploded, and burned one of his hands to a crisp.

A New-Hampshire paper makes merry over the fact that, as a party of Philadelphians were riding in its vicinity last Summer, one young lady remarked, in passing a clump of white birches, that it was "singular how much pains these people took to whitewash their trees clear to the tops."

A farmer at Sweetwater, Tenn., was badly sold the other day by some swindlers in this City, who sent him a package marked gold watches, upon which he had to pay $94. He refitted to his own house before viewing his purchase, and there found that he had parted with his money for four pieces of cast-iron.

The movement made at Utica a short time since, with the view of substituting a paid fire department in that city for the volunteer system, has fallen through. A special committee of Aldermen reported in favor of it, but when the Council came to vote there was a tie—nine for and nine against. It is estimated that the additional cost would be about $11,000.

The Odd-fellows of Matteawan, in this State, were sorely exercised, a few days ago, by the receipt of a letter from a prominent brother who was supposed to have died some time previously, and for whom they had gone to the trouble of hanging their lodge-room with emblems of mourning, and engrossing elaborate resolutions of respect, &c.

Some few weeks ago, a young man from the interior of Kentucky, died of the prevailing epidemic at New-Orleans. His brother went on to convey the remains home for burial, was there taken sick with the same disease, and died, also; and then the father of the two went to bring their bodies home, and he, too, was stricken with the fever and died.

A widow, at Louisville, Ky., whose husband died quite suddenly, last week, while on his way further West, was so affected on hearing of her loss, that she took three doses of opium on different days, with the view of destroying her life. Fortunately there was a physician near at hand at each attempt, and she is now considered out of danger.

The Springfield, (Mass.,) *Republican* asserts that there is a family in that city, each one of the members of which, with a single exception, was born upon a holiday—the father upon the Fourth of July, the mother on Christmas, the first child on Thanksgiving Day, the second on Christmas, the third on Independence Day, the fourth and fifth each on New Year's, the sixth three weeks before Christmas, (slight discrepancy there,) and the seventh on Christmas.

The Pilgrim Society will celebrate in Plymouth, Mass., the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on Wednesday, the 21st of December next. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration. The general arrangements for the celebration include a meeting of the Society in Pilgrim Hall, a procession, an oration and services at the Unitarian Church, a dinner, street decoration, fire-works, and a ball in the evening.

A hopeful youth at Kansas City, Mo., being short of money to continue a life of debauchery, hit upon the novel expedient of playing burglar in his own father's house. A few nights since he was in the act of approaching the bed where the old gentleman lay, with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, when the latter was suddenly awakened, and feeling the sickening influence of the drug upon him, jumped up in time to recognise the form of his son passing through the doorway.

The women of Kansas have acquired such proficiency in the use of fire-arms that they no longer consider it absolutely necessary to have the protection of men. A few nights since, at Lawrence City, in that State, the house of a Mrs. J. M. RUTH being attacked by burglars, the latter rose softly from her bed, seized a revolver, crept cautiously down the stairs, and discharged it at the head of one of the miscreants, who was evidently badly wounded; but he contrived to drag himself off the premises. The report of the revolver alarmed those on watch outside, and they, too, beat a hasty retreat, leaving Mrs. RUTH complete mistress of the situation.

A "miniature monster of the deep," recently captured in the Ohio River, is described by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as follows: "It is not a serpent or an eel, for it has legs, nor is it a fish, though it has gills. It is not a water dog, nor is it an alligator. In length this animal is probably nine inches. Its body is cylindrical, like that of a serpent, the skin has a snaky texture and look, and is covered with brown spots. The head and mouth resemble those of a catfish, and the eyes are very small. The tail flattens vertically, like that of a fish, but has no sign of a fin upon it. Just back of the eyes are two gills like those of a fish, except that from each of them protrude beautiful, delicate purple plumy tissues. Then it has four delicate short legs, spreading like those of a lizard, but proportionately very much shorter. The legs all terminate in beautiful little hands, the front pair provided with four, the hind pair with five fingers each. Altogether, the animal is as comely in appearance as it is strange in character."

### The Proposed Soldiers' Monument at Boston—A Protest Against its Erection.

The following memorial was presented to the Boston Board of Aldermen, last week, by a Committee of the Charles Russell Lowell Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, protesting against the expenditure of $75,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in that city:

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1870.

*To the Honorable the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:*

GENTLEMEN: At a regular meeting of Encampment Charles Russell Lowell, Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Boylston Hall, on evening of the 4th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to memorialize your honorable body against the proposed erection of a soldiers' monument on Boston Common. In accordance with the above vote, and in proceeding to comply therewith, the Committee respectfully represent that the Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization, but is composed of men of all shades of politics, and therefore, in the presentation of this paper, represents no political party. We learn that an order for the erection of a monument, and the appropriation of the sum of $75,000 for that purpose, has already been put upon its passage, and that in addition to the sum now buried in earth and stone on Flagstaff Hill. Presuming this to be the fact, we respectfully ask you to consider well the expediency of proceeding further in the matter while hundreds of maimed and sick soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans of those whose memories this monument is to perpetuate, are today suffering for the necessaries of life, and are dragging out a mere existence in the cellars and garrets, unknown and uncared for except by those whose sole purpose in banding together is to relieve their distress as far as possible. With the dead it is well—our duty is to provide for the living—for our disabled comrades, and for the widows and orphans of those who died that the nation might live. To ask for bread, and in reply have a monument of stone pointed out to you, is not what the soldiers and sailors of this country expected, or were led to expect, when they left their families to uphold the nation's honor. Your memorialists do not deem it expedient to relate individual cases of extreme suffering which have come under their observation; the recital of them, gentlemen, would make the heart sick; and this suffering, too, in the families of the men whose memories you propose to perpetuate by piling up $75,000 worth of granite. Looking at the erection of this monument in a financial point of view, it works distress to those whom we seek to help. The high rate of taxation is made the excuse for exorbitant rents; and the highest obtainable price for every necessary of life is demanded. Therefore, save your $75,000 and help us yet a little longer. We have no fears that the memory of our dead comrades will fade away, while annually all over the country there is set apart a day for, and devoted to, the very purpose for which the erection of this monument is intended. When those who now perform that sad but beautiful ceremony shall have passed away, and it is known no more forever—when the hands that now strew flowers, and the lips that sing anthems over the graves of our heroes—when they, too, shall be cold in death, then, if the deeds of those whom you now seek to honor shall be found worthy of perpetuation, the citizens of that day will be no more loth to erect monuments and statues than are the men of to-day backward in honoring by monument and statue the heroes of the Revolution. If the $75,000 proposed for this monument must be used, we respectfully ask that until the Grand Army shall cease to exist in the City of Boston, it be placed on interest, and such income from it as may accrue be divided annually among the different posts in the City of Boston, according to the amount of money expended by the Relief Committee of each post for the preceding year, and we most humbly ask that this appropriation be not for a monument of stone, but a "living monument," to which the present and future generations may look back, and, with overjoyed hearts, proclaim, Behold the reward of our noble fallen patriots. In the name of Encampment Charles Russell Lowell, Post of G. A. R.

WILLIAM B. COCHRANE,
WILLIAM WOODS, M. D.,
W. H. CUNDY, } Committee.

### The Masked Murderers in Tennessee—Operations of the Gang.

*From the Lebanon Herald, Nov. 10.*

Another of those brutal and dastardly outrages, the perpetration of which, by disguised and lawless scoundrels, is giving our State a most unenviable reputation, was committed on Friday night last. The victim was a negro man, named NATHAN SHORTER, who lived on what is known as "the Fred. Golladay place," about two miles and a half north-east of Lebanon, between the Hartsville and the Hunter's Point pikes. About 12 o'clock on the night above mentioned, a party of men on foot, variously estimated at from five to ten, completely disguised and armed, entered the yard in front of SHORTER's residence and called to him to come out. As soon as he appeared on the porch, he was asked if he had a gun. Before he had time to reply, one of the party cried, "Kill the d—d scoundrel!" and another, who carried a shot-gun, immediately fired at SHORTER. The charge, which consisted of seven buckshot, took effect in his breast, and he fell and died almost instantly. The men then went off together. Such are the particulars of the murder, as we have been able to gather them from reliable sources. Various outrages, such as whipping and robbing of other negroes on the same night by the same party of disguised men, are spoken of. A gun was taken from an old negro in the neighborhood a few hours before, on the same night by a band of disguised men, and it is supposed that this was the same party who committed the murder, and that the gun was taken for that purpose. NATHAN SHORTER was well known by many of our citizens. He was an old man, and had the reputation, among the white people and his own race, of an honest, reliable, industrious and inoffensive negro, who took no part in politics, and attended strictly to his own business. The manner in which he met his fate is universally denounced by all classes of citizens, as a wanton, brutal and cowardly murder. His murderers were disguised with high conical hats of paste-board, and otherwise arrayed in the paraphernalia supposed to be peculiar to the ghostly brotherhood.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, (Nov. 14,) the auction rooms were well filled, and the approaching important transactions for this week actively canvassed. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the general results would be favorable, as owners of real estate were becoming tired of carrying such a heavy line of property, and were anxious to realize. As to prices, opinions differed, but a majority expressed a conviction that the bidding would be spirited, although the averages might not be as large as in an active speculative season. With real estate, the results of this weeks' sales will determine the future of the market for the Fall business. Should they be satisfactory, we learn that several very important sales will immediately be pushed forward to a consummation. In addition to the sales to be made this week, and noticed at length in the column yesterday, DUNGEE, KETCHAM & Co. will, on Thursday, the same day of the great sale by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. of central Park lots, also offer a choice selection of City property, located as follows: One lot on the north-west corner of Broadway and Seventy-third-street; two lots, each on Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, respectively, near Broadway; and five lots on Seventy-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. All of this property is desirable, and should bring good prices.

Today, at the Exchange, ROBERTS & McGUIRE hold their large sale of valuable City property. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, fronting on Central Park, and houses and lots on Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the Allemania Club-house on Sixty-second-street, near Union-square; also six lots on the north-east corner of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; and D. M. SHAMAN will dispose of a large factory property in West Twenty-fifth-street. Full particulars in regard to all these transactions will be found upon reference to our advertising columns.

To-morrow the sale of the Dyckman estate will take place at the Exchange, and in addition A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a desirable line of City property.

An auction sale of leasehold property on Houston and Second streets is advertised by Col. JAMES M. MILLER, for Tuesday, the 22d inst.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 25x77.6, $14,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 104 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 24 x77.6 ..... 12,500
2d-st., e. s., 425 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25.3x100.5 ..... 26,000
9th-st., n. s., 161 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x92 ..... 10,000
105th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.1x100.5 ..... 3,500
105th-st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.1x100.5 ..... 3,500
105th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x100.11 ..... 4,500
84th and 85th-sts., n. s. corner, 125.4x50.9x irreg. 100.5 ..... 26,000
6th-av. and 44th-st., n. e. corner, 75x102, 2-4 parts ..... 30,000

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Broadway, n. s., 80 ft. w. of Moffat-st., 20x100 ..... $625
Broadway and Moffat-st., n. w. corner, 80x100 ..... 2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Grove-st., 25x84.4 ..... 1,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 22x52 ..... 2,600
Cumberland-st., e. s., 91 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x95 ..... 3,000
Carroll-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 25 x100.11 ..... 17,100
Dean-st., n. s., 267 ft. e. of New-York-av., 21.4x 114 ..... 12,000
Furman-st., e. s., 232 ft. s. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, 81.8x100 ..... 3,800
Hall-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Greene-av., 60x100 ..... 12,000
Lorimer-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of McKibben-st., 25x 94 ..... 1,120
Macomb-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Centre-av., 25x 100 ..... 800
Norman-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Eckford-st., 25x100 ..... 1,600
Palmetto-st., n. s., 350 ft. s. w. of Central av., 25x100 ..... 300
Pacific-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 77.4x127 ..... 6,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100 ..... 9,000
Union-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x80 ..... 7,000
West Street-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Lewis-av., 25 x100 ..... 800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Troy-av., 25x127.6 ..... 675
Woodhull-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16x 50 ..... 600
Woodhull-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16x 50 ..... 600
2d-st. and 7th-av., s. w. corner, 52.9x81 ..... 15,000
3d-st., n. s., 51 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x80 ..... 12,000
5th-st., e. s., 69 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 23x84.4 ..... 11,000
Gates-av., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Tompkins, 20x100 ..... 12,000
Greene-av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 40x200 ..... 1,600
Greene-av., n. s., 320 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 40x200 ..... 11,200
Meeker-av., e. s., 185 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 25x100 ..... 800
8th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 16th-st., 25.9x—to 9th-st. ..... 55,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Glen Cove.*

Back road, e. s., adjoining Cook's, 4 acres, Valentine's ..... $625

*Laurel Hill.*

Jones-av., n. s., lot No. 118, 50x100 ..... $250

*Newtown.*

Road over Newtown Creek, e. s., Bebevoise's, 23 acres ..... $40,524

*Farmingdale.*

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Andrews, 50x— ..... $200

*Jamaica.*

Schooley-place, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Chichester-av., 8 lots ..... $5,800

*Oyster Bay.*

115 acres at Greenville, adjoining Valentine & Stetson's ..... $10,000

*Glen Cove and Hempstead road, indefinite lot and house ..... $200*

*Hempstead.*

William-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x20, h. and l. ..... $4,000

*Flushing.*

4 acres at Little Bay, adjoining Willett's ..... $6,320

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Mott Haven.*

Cottage-st., n. s., lot No. 192, Mott Haven, 50x 110 ..... $4,000

*Corning.*

State-st., w. s., adjoining R. R. Vost's, L. R. Kipp ..... $14,000

*Yonkers.*

Buena Vista-av., 144 ft. s. of Vark-st., 48x108 ..... $93,000

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

Broome-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. from Court-st., 21x100 ..... $3,000
Academy-st., adjoining Shipman's premises, 69.7 x7 ..... 2,400
Mulberry-st., 75 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 24.4x100 ..... 3,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 550 ft. n. of Crane-st., 62x200 ..... 2,000
Jay-st., w. s., 55 ft. n. of tow-path, 22x100 ..... 1,400

*Orange.*

Globe-st., s. s., 101 ft. e. of Valley-st., 48x215 ..... $1,000

*West Orange.*

Globe and Valley sts., s. e. cor., indefinite plot ..... $4,000

*East Orange.*

Evergreen-place, e. s., 120 ft. from Morris and Essex Railroad, 80x207 ..... $12,000

*Bloomfield.*

Berkley-av., e. s., 273 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 50x264 ..... $500
Berkley-av., e. s., 323 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 50x264 ..... 600

*Woodside.*

Lincoln-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Berkley-st., 100 x150 ..... $10,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

*Jersey City.*

Summit-av., s. e., 25 ft. w. of Manhattan-av., 25 x100 ..... $1,000

South 20-st., n. s., 95.9 ft. e. of Cotter-st., 19x100 ..... $75
Lots Nos. 34, 37, 38 and 39, Hoadley's, 100x100 ..... 1,800

*Greenville.*

Lots Nos. 17 and 18, block No. 1, Gould's map, 50 x100 ..... $600
Lots No. 14, block No. 7, Gould's map, 25x100 ..... 400
Lots Nos. 8 and 20, block No. 1, Gould's map ..... 600
Lots Nos. 28 and 36, block No. 5, Gould's map, 50 x100 ..... 800

*Union.*

Lots Nos. 66, 68, 69 and 103, Hexamer's, 100x100 ..... $2,400

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 162 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-class mahogany-finished house, in Greene-av., near Classon-av. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, of Princeton, N. J. This beautiful country seat is widely known for the elegance of its interior and exterior decoration. There are twenty-nine acres of land. The house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor; five chambers on the second floor, three with dressing-rooms attached, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., servants' rooms and garret above. There are two graperies, warm and cold, green-house, gardener's house and all the usual out-buildings. On one part of the property is a frame building in the cottage style, which has been and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place. This building, with the adjoining land, is particularly if he has some to admire, as more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMES MORGANS, 204 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding City property, a farm of 127 acres, with good schools, churches, markets, payed roads, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads, accessible at all seasons by the best and reliable, cheap and comfortable conveyance, within two hours' ride of the Hudson River, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the most good neighborhood in Hillsborough, Somerset county, New-Jersey; one of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, 1870. Address C. C., Box No. 135, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM in Kent County, Md., adjoining Milford, Delaware. Aspalendid chance for a person wishing to enter into fruit culture. For terms, &c., apply to the owner, W. J. COLLES, No. 178 Broadway; Commonwealth Life Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a large variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y. Office open, corner Main and Orange sts., No. 1 to 4 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN THE City of Newark, N. J., worth $15,000, all its appurtenances; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY IN Jersey City, with power throughout; fifty-horse engine, water front, and suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of G. R. WINANTS, No. 464 West 22d-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 109 East 60th-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
R. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
will sell at AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

# FORTY ACRES

IN 200 LOTS, OF THE

# DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent on mortgage. For maps and particulars, see at the auctioneers, No. 111 Fine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CHESEBRO, Executors' Counsel, No. 128 Nassau-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
115 CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON SIXTY-NINTH-ST.,
MADISON-AV.,
EIGHTH-AV.
And adjoining streets,
THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS,
Several Fronts on Madison-av.,
FRONTS OF OVER 800 FEET,
being most desirable locations for churches, hotels, public institutions or park residences in the City now offered at auction. Also, 20 lots on Fifth-av., valuable property offered in New-York for many years.
At auction THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at 12 M.
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
A. H. MULLER, JR. & WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
NOTE.—Twenty-one lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by 68th-st., on space, 68th-st., 69th and 70th-sts., on Fifth-av., 70th-st. and Fifth-av.

MADISON-AV.—Front between 62d and 63d sts.
Sixty lots north-east corner of 59th-st.; four lots south-east corner of 60th-st.
MADISON-AV.—Two lots near Madison-av.
SIXTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots near 4th-av., which will have to be opened.
SIXTH-ST.—Thirteen lots fronting the Park, between 6th and 6th sts.
Four lots north-east corner 6th-st.
Two lots between 76th and 76th sts.
Twenty lots between 81st and 82d sts., facing Central Park on two sides.
66TH-ST.—Two lots near 5th-av.
68TH-ST.—Entire north side between 5th and 6th-avs.
70TH-ST.—Twelve lots near 5th-av.
71ST-ST.—North-west corner 6th-av., facing Park.
81ST AND 82D STS.—Three lots near 5th-av.
9TH-AV.—Three lots south-east corner 59th-st.
Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage on these if desired. For maps of the above, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of J. M. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETT,
BI WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 61 CEDAR-ST.
will sell at
AUCTION
On TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1870,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Alston and Samuel Cowles, Trustees, the valuable property on the north-east side of Madison-av., between 62d and 63d streets, being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side of the Park, through to Greenwich-st., comprising Nos. 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 and 122 Greenwich-st. This property is leased for a term of years, with leases covering a lot 82.10x50 ground rent, on which have been erected three six-story and basement, and twenty-one, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.
Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected a warehouse of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 220 feet on Church-st. and 150 feet on Greenwich-st.
For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 267 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

S. DIBOSE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND BROADWAY PROPERTY.
Will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—The north-west corner of Broadway and Seventy-third-street, 50x100 feet, front on 73d-st. One of the most valuable corners in market.
SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—North side, commencing 118½ feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x100.
SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—South side, commencing 81 feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x100.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—South side, commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Five lots, each 25x102.
Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
BY WM. M. LITTLE & CO.—THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 1,861 FULTON-AV., near Tray-av., large and well arranged house, 12 rooms; gas, water; in good order; lot 25x100; house 30x60.
NO. 463 GATES-AV., near Marcy-av., sale positive, throughout; house dwelling with, two lots 20x100; house 22x36; filled in; tin roof; with hot and cold water; gas fixtures; two water-closets, and in good order.
DEAN-ST., 120 feet east of Grand-av., two-story basement and sub-cellar, frame; gas, hot and cold water, &c. lot 18.6x100 feet.
For maps, &c., apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 304 East Houston-st. and Nos. 238 to 242 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is for the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1869, at a rent of $630 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots No. 11 Pine-st., No. 75 Nassau-st., and No. 48 Liberty-st., six-dwelling in pocket ships of the Black Ball line; $2,500 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-FOUR LOTS PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, being the remaining part of the estate of Theodorus Polhemus, deceased.
To be sold on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Commercial Buildings, No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:
4 lots corner 6th-av. and President-st.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner of President and Union-sts.
22 lots on Union-st., between 6th and 7th ave.
15 lots on President-st., between 4th and 5th ave.
14 lots on Sackett-st., between 6th and 6th ave.
Sale positive. Terms, 60 per cent. Maps ready.

D. M. SHAMAN, Auctioneer.
FACTORY PROPERTY ON WEST SEVENTH-ST.—D. M. SHAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two lots with the two new 3-story brick factory buildings, each 50x23, Nos. 326 and 328 West 28th-st., contains gas, water, steam-pipes, engine, boiler, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing business. Lots, each, 25x98.9; immediate possession. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent American woman of middle age, as housekeeper, companion, or nurse in a quiet family, where the comfort of a home will be her pay; City or country; wages secondary consideration; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for interview, HOME, Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and sewstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in the care of children or as first-class waitress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 221 East 26th-st., between 3rd and 4th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references; four years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 120 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do plain sewing, or to take entire care of growing children and sew; is obliging and kind to children; can sew on a machine; best of City references. Call today, from 10 to 4 P. M., at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation in a private family; has been out and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City references. Call at No. 213 East 91h-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City references from her last place. Call at 359 West 27th-st., third house from the corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children; has six years' City references. Call at No. 81 Henry-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a small private family; is an excellent cook and has the best of City references from her last employer, where she lived several years. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 267 3d-av., corner 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 200 East 105th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastry; of would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, sauces, pastry and jellies, and a good baker of bread and biscuits; good City references. Call for two days at No. 104 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references; four years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 209 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, or would take entire charge of children; sewing; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 212 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business; has good City works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 461 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and a very good cook; makes game, pastry, cream, excellent coffee and tea; good recommendation; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 102 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth. Call at No. 13 South 5d-st., Williamsburg, 2d number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 206 8th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamber-work; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 East 126th-st., Harlem.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; good home; best of washing given. Call at No. 160 West 26th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; would like to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 111 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 4th-av., shoe store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; the best of references given from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable, Protestant woman, as chamber-maid; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 24th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Call or address for one week, 355 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; is competent to take charge of children from their infancy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 123 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, some washing at her house, or day's work; good reference given. Call at No. 234 East 26th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as chambermaid; highly recommended by present employer. Call at No. 217 East 40th-st., from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT young woman as first-class plain cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 38 Lexington-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a healthy married woman, lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 222 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; best of reference given. Call at No. 604 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as experienced nurse; need plain sewing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 303 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at Mrs. Sanders', No. 40 3d-av., for two days. City reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who is also a good dressmaker, a permanent place in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 224 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse to an invalid; best of reference. Address J. O., Box No. 169 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as nurse and machine operator; has three years' City reference. Apply at 432 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as cook and one as waitress. Apply at No. 213 East 4th-st., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN a situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILDE'S, No. 197 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdresses, a place in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 35th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 346 4TH-AV., corner 26th-st., will be found capable servants with the best City references; both Protestant and Catholic; suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES an engagement as housekeeper in a respectable family, or companion for an invalid lady; references exchanged. Address Miss E. E., Box No. 104 Times Office.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WISHING ENGlish, French, German and Irish help can be suited immediately at No. 128 6th-av., four doors above 16th-st.

A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS A PERfect fitter, would make engag

## SHIPPING

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, at safest, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

* Extra Steamer. ** Extra Steamer carrying Steerage.

Caledonia.....Sat. Nov. 12 | Assyria.....Wed. Nov. 23
Anglia.....Sat. Nov. 26 | Britannia.....Wed. Nov. 30
Italia.....Sat. Dec. 3 | Siowia.....Wed. Dec. 7
Australia.....Sat. Dec. 10 | Cambria.....Wed. Dec. 14
Columbia.....Sat. Dec. 17 | Britannia.....Wed. Jan. 11
Europa.....Sat. Dec. 24 | Iowa.....Wed. Jan. 25

A steamer SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY:

First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $50.
Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1
Samaria, Thurs. Nov. 17 | China, Wednesday, Dec. 7
Algeria, Wednesday, Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 15
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 | Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thurs. Dec. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers, including steerage:
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$287, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$55, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for freight, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA outward from the Cunard wharf, foot of Greenwich, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
CHAS. J. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch their first-class full-power iron screw steamships
FROM PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Nov. 30, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Comstock.....Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Schultz.....Dec. 7, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 2 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....$35
To Halifax, N. S.....$20 | To Halifax, N. S.....$15
Passengers Booked from Liverpool to Boston, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
WILLIAM DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAUZE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $70.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers by any of this line will sail, at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Grice, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, Jackson, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $60, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$135 to $150. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 15, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of both every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freights for this steamer will go free, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 12.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the conveniences afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
E. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. L. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 9, East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 12.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Lockwood, Monday, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.....Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards.....Dec. 1
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
ZODIAC, Capt. Harrison, Wednesday, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, Perkins & Co., Agents.
Pier 41 and 43 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 10 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWEN, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles, securing passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations; in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an hundred of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. Slocum, Dec. 2.
MERIDIANA, Capt. Wm. Jones, Jan. 2.
These splendid steamers will call at Alexandria both and will touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE BRITISH MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.—Pier, No. 41 N. R.—The steamer F. W. Cobb will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 398 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.
The small remaining balance of the issue for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is but partially developed, as shown by a careful computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $3,000,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses, which will be a liberal estimate, until the lines of time shall have rendered new lines and rails necessary, the result will be earnings to $1,500,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $2,000,000, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present time, the earnings of the road are ample to pay the bonds and amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and that, when this shall be filled, there will be a large tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. The ferry, (ap. p. Stated—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the present amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the present traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Ce- | |
| dar Rapids, earning 12 per mile..... | $1,200,000 |
| Operating expenses at 50 per cent., (annual rate for first five years)..... | 600,000 |
| Net income..... | $600,000 |
| Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equiva- | |
| lent to 9 per cent. currency..... | 270,000 |
| Earnings in excess of interest applicable to | |
| stock, equivalent to 12 per cent. on | |
| amount of stock, say $3,000 per mile..... | $330,000 |

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:

First—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a connection of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, (the best enterprise in the West,) and it traverses, without competition, the best portion of Iowa—the most fertile state in the Union—connecting the Chicago and Rock Island, Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Minnesota Central, and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second—It is the first and only completed Iowa road running to the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third—It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road bed is in the finest corn-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth—It has four (4) great trunk and terminal points—viz: St. Louis, Chicago, Burlington and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for Stock and Grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The product of the adjoining Agricultural Valley for Corn, Cereals and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the past three years, increases at the rate of almost twenty to twenty-five per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first Railways of the West. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by bankers and bankers generally, by reason of the petition of the whole line has been disposed of in sums varying from $1,000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and leaving Directors of Insurance Companies and judicious and permanent investors.

The Bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and are secured by a mortgage, as provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to the Bonds cannot fail to cause them to rise to par by the time it comes into use, if not considerably above par. United States five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these Bonds pay 9½ per cent. and we may safely predict that in 1872 will be equal in security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rapidity of which event can not fail to be completed, we undertake ourselves to buy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $6,000,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The issue is about $22,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying of the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,317,701 95. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 West 5th St.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and Stocks.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, KENOSHA, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, Asia, Mexico and Paris.

ROGERS & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 52 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Letters of Credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

## FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE
$20,000 OF THE GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Indianapolis,
Bloomington and
Western Railway,
AT A VERY MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
OSGOOD & CO.,
NO. 35 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 236 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS A. MANGAN, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, } Vice-Presidents. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, } Second Vice-President.
Pres. Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property - - - $33,340,161
Whole Indebtedness only - - - - 869,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 Pine-st.
N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

STOLEN—FIRST MORTGAGE BOND No. 1, for $500, of the South-side Railroad of Long Island. Parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

$15,000.—Wanted—On Brooklyn City property. Address J. W. MOORE, No. 184 Fulton-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
THE MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, thus earning—as shown by earnings—more than the interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 50 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 97½, and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable at London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCHD. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 6s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1883,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1905.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at this office, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 19th day of December next, and remain closed until the 3d day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payment for shares heretofore installed upon, present their certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Broadway property; also, other sums in mill on City property. Apply to RUFUS K. MUHARG, Commissioner for all the States, No. 120 Broadway.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 326 and 328 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,013,466 16.
N. J. HAYES, President. JOHN CLERAT, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Mr. Cornelius, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee,
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NOV. 8, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared payable on and after this date, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife (American preferred,) a handsomely furnished front room, with alcove, and also a back parlor, with middle room, in a convenient and excellent location; upper part and west side of the City; a party desiring a home in a small private family may address HOME, Box No. 123 Times Office. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 38th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Madison Square and other hotels, would rent, with or without board, one or two elegantly furnished rooms, bed-room connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C. Box No. 192 Times Office.

NO. 50 WEST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms in second floor; first, consisting of parlor, bed-room, private bath; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, (OLD NUMBER.)—A parlor and bed-room in second floor, handsomely furnished, with board; also one large room in fourth floor; references exchanged. Apply as above.

NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON-AVS.—Second floor, large rooms, with first-class board; also other rooms for families, or gentlemen roaming together; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentleman or family; No. 46 West 15th-st. Choice first-class; slight but reference exchanged.

ONE VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms, well appointed in every respect; French man cook; a gentleman; rent reasonable, if by year. No. 30 West 22d-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS can obtain an elegant suite of four rooms, with first-class board, at No. 112 Madison-av. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST.—LARGE AND elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable prices. The party has just taken the house. Apply to Mrs. THOLEE.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at 356 and 358 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and 4th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also family rooms, or rooms for gentlemen roaming together; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-story room, with a small one adjoining, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, well appointed in every respect; French man cook, and good attendance. No. 20 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A NICE FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom and wardrobe. Inquire of Mrs. GODFREY, No. 134 2d-av.

EIGHTH-AV., NO. 207.—SECOND STORY, front and hall room; entire third floor to let, with private table.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board, at No. 31 East 17th-st.; also rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

AT MRS. WECKERSON'S.—SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without board; also single; home adjoining Calvary Church. No. 147 4th-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 346.—A WELL-FURnished front room or second floor, to moderate price, with board for one or two gentlemen.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—ON BEST OF DECEMBER, by a single gentleman, a room with breakfast only, in a strictly private family, location between West 20th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, terms must be moderate, C. BRAYTON, Box No. 128 Tribune Office.

A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY—HUSBAND, wife and daughter, wish for pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; good location, good table, good housekeeper; between 9th and 40th sts., 3d and 5th avs. Address H., Box No. 117 Times Office.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and 770 6th-av., 3d door. Send for a circular.
Morning Classes now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 A. M., suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Waltz. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. BLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

BLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 7, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
CLOSING WEEK OF
MR. BREECH HAMONE
AS
MAX
AND
MR. JAMES WIFE
LAST MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT,
SEVENTEENTH
AND LAST NIGHT OF
MAN AND WIFE
SATURDAY, NOV. 19.
MONDAY, Nov. 21—THE HUNCHBACK.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22—BEIN AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—FERNANDE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 24—FERNANDE.

MILLE. NILSSON IN ORATORIO
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST., FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, FRIDAY, the 11th, and TUESDAY, the 29th November, at 8 o'clock.
Max Strakosch respectfully announces that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
Will appear, for the first time in America, in Handel's Grand Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M., in which she created so great a sensation in Boston. Mlle. Nilsson will be supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION, under the conductorship of Mr. George Simons. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, at Steinway Hall. Further particulars shortly.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will give her last concert in Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, AT 8 P. M., assisted by Mlle. ANNA LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIBURTEMPS.
The great Orchestra under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
The sale of seats commences Monday, Nov. 22, at 9 A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DION BOUCICAULT'S NEW ROMANTIC IRISH DRAMA,
Now playing with the greatest success in London and the English provinces, called
THE RAPPAREE,
produced with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, &c.
Seats made and footings from author.
ACT I.—THE ESCAPE BY FIRE.
ACT II.—THE RISING OF THE SIDE.
ACT III.—THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE DENEEE FAMILY OF ACROBATS, REFINED AND ARTISTIC EXHIBITIONS OF ATHLETIC SKILL; Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES, THE GREAT MELVILLE, the man who fainted Scot. The most valuable and choice stud of Horses, Ponies, &c., on this Continent.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY
WILL LECTURE
TO-NIGHT
at Association Hall, 5th-av. and 23d-st.
Subject:
THE ADIRONDACKS.

WALTER MONTGOMERY—RECITAL TO-NIGHT, Steinway Hall at 8½; $1. Plan at the hall. No charge for looking.

## LECTURES

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH LECTURE, Union League Club, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and after this period his popular plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. MR. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Beginners and beginnesses, $1 each.

## MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of 75 of his CELEBRATED STANDARD GRAND, PIANOS and ORGANS at an first-class makers, in splendid Rosewood, at a price, at extremely low prices, the cash, or will take notes (4 to 24) payable and paid; the cash, or will take notes (4 to 24) payable and paid; Monthly instalments received for same.

A PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, Alex. Jennys & Son, whose factory and warerooms are now 226 and 228 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now rank as first in America, while their pianos are fast becoming the most popular and fashionable. Parties would do well to think of this before making their selections elsewhere, and they would also do well to avoid the exorbitant prices charged by agents, and purchase of the manufacturer, who can afford to sell a first-class piano at least from $100 to $200 below them, a fact that the public should ascertain.
Go to the manufacturer.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLTER'S, No. 18 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO, WITH A fine voice, perfectly trained, desires a position in some Protestant Church in New-York, Brooklyn, or any place near this City. Apply to Messrs. LYNOS & GOMIEN,

# THE LECTURE SEASON.

## Discourses on Various Topics Delivered Last Evening.

### Mr. Mundella, M. P., on Labor Reform and Education in England.

### How Woman is Treated in Europe According to Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.

### Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard's Views on Courtship and Marriage.

#### MR. MUNDELLA'S LECTURE.

**Strikes, Arbitration and the Civil Service in England—Lecture by N. J. Mundella, M. P., Sheffield.**

Mr. N. J. MUNDELLA, M. P. Sheffield, England, a prominent advocate of the working classes, lectured last evening at the Cooper Union on "Strikes, Arbitration and the Civil Service in England," before an audience representing the respectability and intelligence of New-York. Mr. PETER COOPER, who presided, introduced the lecturer in a few complimentary remarks.

Mr. MUNDELLA then came forward and got applause and spoke as follows:

When two months ago I landed on your shores, I had not the slightest conception of addressing an American audience. I came to study, not to expound; to learn, not to teach; and I feel that my address this evening requires a brief preface. During my too short stay among you I have endeavored diligently to acquaint myself with your institutions, and to form an impartial estimate of the political and social condition of your country. I shall carry away with me—besides much that will be useful to me as a legislator—a profound conviction of the vast future which is in store for you, if your people and Government rightly appreciate, and wisely use, the glorious inheritance with which God has endowed you. I have seen much to excite wonder; some things to deplore; but most to admire. One distinguishing characteristic which has presented itself to me in every town and city I have entered, and which must command the unqualified admiration of every impartial student, is the unbounded munificence and public spirit of your citizens. A wiser and nobler example of this cannot be found in any country than the institution on the hill of which we are now assembled; and when its trustees requested me to supplement the lecture of my friend, Mr. HOLMES, I did not feel myself at liberty to decline, especially as subjects were touched upon in that lecture of which Mr. HOLMES could only give a sketchy outline, the more complete details of which he is used upon this supply. This is my apology for addressing you to-night. I feel honored by the presence of this audience, representing so well the capital, labor, and intelligence of the New World. I know you would prefer that I should speak to you with frankness and reserve, and should my words escape me which jar upon the susceptibilities of my auditory, I must pray you, in the words of our SHAKESPEARE, to remember that "all offenses come from the heart," and "never came any from mine that might offend."

EARLY CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

My text, which was selected for me, is hardly so wide and comprehensive as I could wish. I shall therefore take the liberty—following the precedent of certain excellent divines—of occasionally wandering from it. I propose to trace briefly of some of those social problems which in England have exercised the hearts and minds of all thoughtful men; to show you how far we have succeeded in our attempts at their solution, and whenever it suggests itself to me that I can usefully point out dangers and pitfalls which the light of our experience would warn you to shun, I shall humbly venture to do so. Probably there are some within the sound of my voice who recollect the state of England prior to the passing of the first Reform bill in 1832. The Government of the country was mainly in the hands of the aristocracy. Rotten boroughs and landlord influence returned a considerable proportion of the members of the House of Commons. Gatton and Old Sarum returned two, and, I believe, had never more than two houses in them. Bramber also sent two, although its population scarcely reached a hundred souls. There were dozens of constituencies, for which the lord of the neighboring hall or castle could have sent to Parliament his footman, or his groom, had it so pleased him, while the great industrial centres, such as Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, were altogether unrepresented. Is it surprising that the social condition of our people was such as we now look back upon with horror, and almost with incredulity? In our factories and workshops, children—often mere infants—and women, toiled all hours of the day and night under cruel taskmasters. Boys and girls, men and women worked together in our mines nearly in a state of nudity. The working classes generally were badly paid, badly housed, clothed and fed. Education was almost wholly unprovided for. What little there was was the result of private benevolence. The recipients of it were often made to feel it was doled out to them in charity, and servile obsequiousness was exacted in return. The records and Parliamentary blue books of the time present us with pictures, little short of hideous, of the prevalent want and suffering, ignorance and depravity. This, although greatly ameliorated, is far from being extirpated. With a spirit and resolution worthy of your sires, Englishmen are now manfully grappling with these evils, and I believe, with the help of God, the struggle will not cease until they have rendered Great Britain and Ireland intelligent and virtuous, prosperous and free.

THE REFORM OF 1832.

The Reform bill of 1832 enfranchised the middle class, at a fair sprinkling of the working class. Although practically it gave the power to the middle class, it enabled the enfranchised masses to make their voices heard to sympathetic ears, and Mr. LUDLOW, one of the ablest of liberal writers treating on the subject that no people under the sun ever made so great an advance during a period of the same duration. It is needful that I should thus advert to our political advancement, because with us political and social progress march side by side. In proportion as we have extended the basis of political power, we have given increased intensity and activity to the national life. In 1833 the cry of the factory children first reached the ears of the Legislature, and scarcely a session has passed from that time to the present, in which laws for the protection of children, young persons, and women engaged in various employments, have not been extended and strengthened. Beginning with the factories and mines, we have at length reached the workrooms of the poor seamstress, the fashionable milliner, and Bond Court dress-maker. No woman or young person, male or female, under eighteen years of age, engaged in the occupations affected by the Factories and Work-shop acts, can be employed more than ten hours in any day, and after the hours of 2 in most, and 4 in some, on the afternoon of Saturday. No child between the ages of eight and thirteen can work more than half time, and during half time must attend two hours a day at school. No woman can enter a mine, or engage in certain other occupations for which nature unfits her. Never has legislation produced more beneficent results. The improvement in the physical and intellectual character of the classes affected, is attested by the ablest observers. The employers, who at first opposed this legislation, are now among its warmest supporters, so satisfied are they of the great blessings it has conferred. We have by no means reached the end of it. Switzerland and North Germany have remodeled their labor laws. No child under twelve years may now enter a factory or engage in a variety of employments injurious to health or interfering with education, and every child in Switzerland must attend the school till the completion of the sixteenth, and in North Germany, of the fourteenth year. We in England have no intention of being left behind by our intelligent rivals; and I ask you, my working brothers, if you could direct your conclusions to a nobler end than this? Are there no children of tender years and no women working long hours in the mills of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania? Talk of competition with Chinese labor—what is this to competition with infant labor? The "Heathen Chinee," as one of your humorous poets has lately shown, soon becomes as keen at a bargain or a game of euchre as the Christian Yankee; but women and children, unable or unaccustomed to avail themselves of combination, ought to be the objects of the care and protection of society. For your own sake, for the sake of the health and intelligence of your children, and the future citizens of the Republic, for the sake of the wives and mothers of the next generation, I venture to urge this subject upon your attention, and if any should think I have urged it too strongly let them read the report of the School Board of the City of Fall River for 1868-'69, and I think I shall receive an acquittal.

THE REFORM OF 1867.

The lecturer recounted the advantages which accrued from the Reform bill of 1832, a cheap postage, a free press and untaxed literature, acts prohibiting the payment of wages in kind, the legislation and inspection acts, free libraries and museums, &c., and passed on to the Reform bill of 1867, which doubled the number of electors in England and Wales. When the new and enlarged constituencies were appealed to, national compulsory education was one of the foremost demands of the workingmen. Justice to Ireland was the first fruit of the enfranchisement of England, the abolition of the Irish Church, an entire change in the laws relating to the tenure of land in Ireland were prominent measures in the legislative programme.

The education of the people was one of the questions which occupied the first session of the new Parliament. In England we have thousands of educational endowments, many of them dating back from the Protestant Reformation, and some of a much earlier date. In the aggregate their value is enormous, and being entirely uncontrolled by the State the grossest abuses had crept in. Where the schools were good, they were monopolized by the noble and the rich. When they were good for nothing, they were left to the poor. In many instances nobody derived any benefit from them but those who had control of the funds; in one the head-master had turned the school into a cattle-house, and taken two scholars (quite as many, he said, as he wanted) into his own house. Mr. FORSTER's Elementary Schools bill gave the control and direction of these resources to the Council of Education, and it is expected that three years will be occupied in investigation and reorganization. The objects of the bill, as stated by the Minister, were to restore the schools in accordance with the spirit of the intentions of the founders, to render them accessible to the clever poor boys who distinguished themselves in the primary schools, thus stimulating the intellectual energies of the entire people, and declaring, in the words of NAPOLEON "*la carrière ouverte aux talents*."

THE MONTANA QUESTION.

The session of this present year was largely occupied by the discussion of a measure of national elementary education. The task, embittered as it was by sectarian strife, proved exceedingly difficult, and was chiefly rendered so by ancient neglect, and the piecemeal character of modern legislation. Your wise ancestors never founded a colony or State without making provision for education. I doubt if there is a page great in your history, from PENN to WEBSTER, which is not associated with some tribute to its value and importance, and some appeals and injunctions against its neglect. Yet it was not till the year 1840 that a grant was made for this purpose from local or national taxation for Great Britain. The amount of the first grant was £30,000, reduced in the following year to £15,000. In 1843, Mr. LEONARD HORNER, one of our first and ablest factory inspectors, reported that in an area of eight miles by four, comprising the large boroughs of Oldham and Ashton, with a population of over 100,000, there was not a single public day-school accessible to the children of the working classes. After this date, however, education advanced with rapid strides; the thoughtful and intelligent portion of the community—especially the clergy—made great exertions and great pecuniary sacrifices to aid the work. Not less than $9,000,000 sterling, it is calculated, has been raised for this purpose by voluntary subscriptions during the past thirty years, to which this must be added the grants by the State, and the fees paid by the children, each amounting to a like sum. Small as this appears in contrast with your magnificent provision, it was an immense achievement as compared with our previous experience, and great results followed thereon. Still a nicer scrutiny showed that two years ago there were 1,000,000 children not attending school, and the conviction deepened in the public mind that no voluntary agency could reach this mass of ignorance, the fruitful mother of weakness, misery, pauperism and crime.

IGNORANCE AN INCENTIVE TO CRIME.

Mr. MUNDELLA then went on to prove that the large percentage of crime in England was due to a want of education among the lower classes, and proceeded to refer to the "religious difficulty" upon which it was feared the Education bill would be wrecked, one party claiming that the schools should be purely secular, and the other that they should be unsectarian, and a third that distinctive religious teaching should be given. Happily the difficulty was too great a earnest again to permit the frustration of its dearest hopes. The difficulty was bridged over—as I believe, temporarily—by the following compromise: In all existing denominational schools receiving State grants, the religious teaching to be given at the beginning or at the end of the school lessons, but any child to be exempted from such teaching whose parents may desire it. In the new national schools, no creed, catechism or formulary may be taught, but the Scriptures may be used by the teacher, with the permission of the School Board.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA—A CONTRAST.

I cannot conclude this part of my lecture without congratulating you on what your country has done and is doing for education. It has been a constant delight for me to go from school to school in the towns and cities I have visited, and, without fearing to incur the reproach of flattery, I can say, familiar as I am with the school systems of Europe, that in private munificence, in public liberality, in the beauty, comfort, order, and arrangement of your schools, you surpass the world; but I should be uncandid if I did not frankly tell you that North Germany and Switzerland excel you in the thoroughness and universality of their systems, and this, I believe, is entirely owing to the fact that in those countries the parent has not the right to deprive the child of the excellent training which the State has provided. When the parent fails in his duty, the State stands in *loco parentis*, and this is what you chiefly need to perfect your educational system.

I have ventured upon these friendly criticisms because I am satisfied your country possesses the means and the opportunity of becoming first in intellectual, as it is undoubtedly first in material prosperity. Free from external enemies, no wasted years of military training are required from the nation's youth. Benefactions of $10,000,000 in two years, for the advancement of the higher branches of education, evidence generosity and an appreciation of intellectual culture, unparalleled, so far as I know, in the world's history. Free schools, free colleges and free universities are sources of national power and wealth. Greater than California mines and boundless prairies. Events present to my mind attest this. "Not the needle-gun, but higher education has conquered us," was the exclamation of an Austrian statesman in 1866. JULES SIMON, in addressing the French Chambers two years ago, said, "Show me the nation that has the best schools, and I will show you the premier nation. If the world does not acknowledge this today, it will do so to-morrow." How prophetic of that demoralization which ignorance has entailed upon France.

CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

He next reviewed the recent important changes in the appointments of civil service, which Mr. BRIGHT characterized as a system of out-door relief for the aristocracy. The old system of obtaining appointments by political influence was now happily at an end, merit and worth were only rewarded, and I am proud to say that it bought stand before you to-night the representatives of one of the largest constituencies in England, I am without the power to influence in the smallest degree the appointment of a Custom-house officer or exciseman. The postal service was completely rescued from the influence of politics, and it was now as well served as any private department in Great Britain.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The lecturer proceeded to consider the question of labor and capital as affecting this country, with its immense natural resources. Combinations, he asserted, were not in themselves reprehensible, and were only to be deprecated when the means were opposed to freedom, order and good government. Combinations of capitalists were not less common than those of labor, for masters were always in a sort of tacit but constant and uniform combination not to raise wages above their existing level. He sincerely advocated all co-operative and industrial partnerships, and the establishment of boards of conciliation for the settlement of all disputes. From personal observation and experience, he was convinced of their efficacy, and a test, he assured them, would be productive of the happiest results. It was not legitimate for working men to press, or intimidate, or council outrages on their fellow-workman. Every man had a right to his freedom, whether he be a trades-union man or not. It appeared to him, also, that instead of asking for legislation to share the profits of their employers, they were asking for legislation which was silly on the face of it. Every man had a right to work as many hours as he wished, with the strength and talents God had given him, and a calm consideration would convince the working men of this country that their efforts should be directed to the attainment of other purposes, and to this and they would do well to follow the action of the English working men.

CONCLUSION.

And now my task is ended. No words of mine can express—I wish my tongue could utter—the thoughts that arise within me. No words of mine can express the kindness I have received from the moment I set foot upon your shores. I return to my English home delighted with the American people. But if there is a fault in the republican government of your country, it is magnified when it gets to Europe, and we, liberals, hear them May Heaven grant that the after in which the fires of liberty flame in this country. [Great cheering.] And while I thank you and thank the many friends I see around me for the more than kindness I have received at their hands, for the affectionate welcome I have always had from them. I pray, most sincerely, that God will bless this country and this people, and when you hear or speak of me you may say of me as was said of the Roman of old: "He never despaired for the republic." [Great cheering.]

#### WOMAN IN EUROPE.

**Her Social Position, Dress, Strength and Aspirations—Lecture by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.**

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD delivered a very interesting lecture last evening at the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes. The subject of the lecture was "Woman in Europe," and the late extensive travels of the reverend gentleman in the countries which he described, and his mature judgment entitle him to the honor of being considered a weighty authority on any very interesting topic. The room was densely crowded, and great sympathy was manifested by many of the fair American ladies to hear a true account of the position of their sisters on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. OSGOOD said: The interests of Europe and America are becoming more and more alike, and to them is entrusted the civilization of the world, and as political differences and animosities are dying away, social questions are occupying more attention, and among these the "relation of labor to capital" and the "relation of woman to man" are the two most important. The great social problem for the development of the next thirty years will be the reconstruction of society based on personal liberty. The woman's rights question, he said, was another subject of his lecture, but a simple, unpretending and truthful account of woman in Europe. The first impressions that an American in Europe forms of woman is, that there exists a certain subordination of woman to man unknown here, and a certain estimation of woman sparingly shared in here. In their relationship with regard to property man is lord, and woman his dependent. The lecturer then pointed out how in England this was peculiarly recognizable, and showed how the subordination of woman to man is stamped on the civil law which governs Europe, and recommended American ladies who go abroad not to marry into the Latin race. He then described women's position in French society, and illustrated it by a picture, which, he said, might be often seen in a *belle France*, a gay and beautiful bride standing before the altar with an old, bald-headed, but rich bridegroom, and he then contrasted a picture of modern society in the devotion of woman to dress, a subject in which men are less interested than women give them credit for. The triumph, he said, of the new dry of dress would be accomplished when women should see that the main ether, and clothes the secondary. The subordination of woman strangely leads to her being worshiped, and he mentioned it as a wonderful fact that in one of the churches in Switzerland devoted to the worship of Mary, the seats of the women have low backs while those of the men have high backs. He then referred to the superiority of the Swiss peasant over European ladies over Americans, and related several amusing incidents illustrative of this fact. In England, especially, this vigorous robustness of constitution is observed. He regretted the want of physical strength in American ladies, which, he said, was weakness. European delicacies and soft manners rather than the former, and said that the spread of liberal ideas in this country had emasculated woman, while it strengthened man. A spirit of caste prevails in Europe, which keeps women generally in the circle in which they were born, while men can elevate themselves to any position in society. The lecturer then ably discussed the various efforts which are being put forth in Europe for the advancement of woman, and concluded by passing a high eulogium on her beauties and her virtues. While, he said, man and woman are equal by nature, he (the lecturer) is certain subordination in woman—man must be her protector, and if needed be, must fight for her and die for her.

Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, pastor of the Mission Chapel, added much to the force of the lecture, by following it with some appropriate remarks, and his mutely eloquent gestures, aptly illustrated the flowery Anglo-Saxon of Mr. OSGOOD.

#### "WOOING AND WEDLOCK."

**Discourse of Rev. Samuel D. Burchard Before the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association.**

Rev. Dr. S. D. BURCHARD delivered a lecture last night before the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. The hall was well filled, and the audience seemed greatly entertained with the subject, "Wooing and Wedlock," and the manner in which it was discussed. The lecturer gave a sketch of the wooing by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Miss READ, who subsequently became his wife, though in the outset she jilted him and married an unworthy man, who already had one wife living. The case was cited as an illustration of the sinfulness of flirting. When a young woman felt, said the lecturer, that the young man who is addressing her is in earnest and in worthy of her, she should be frank and treat him honorably. A man should seek to make himself worthy of the woman he adores. He should swear

"Fortune, wealth and fame I would win
For one bright smile from thee,"

instead of saying

"Fortune, wealth and fame I would give
For one bright smile, &c."

The lecturer illustrated this sentiment by relating the story of JOHN NEWTON, who was outwardly a reckless unstrictive person, and always dressed in the most uncouth manner. He paid his addresses to a young lady who did not regard the exterior of the man, but admired the noble qualities of head and heart. The story of his wooing was told by the lecturer in eloquent words, and he showed fine perspicuity of the spot whereon he told his tale of love, and the manner in which his suit was accepted. After the couple were betrothed, the lady, though occasionally mortified by the jeers of her friends at their remarks upon the uncouth character of her lover, did not seek to correct his slovenly habits, but, instead, made a compact with him that before they wedded he should write a book which should make his name famous throughout the land. He performed his task, and his work did indeed become celebrated. The lecturer referred to the mutual duties which husband and wife owed each other, and remarked that after marriage men should always treat their wives with the same delicate tenderness and affection that they did while wooing them—that they should never cease to be lovers. There ought to be forbearance on the part of the wife, and an earnest effort on her part to retain the husband's love and continually stimulate him to noble efforts. Above all things, they should always work together in all things for their mutual welfare. The lecturer was loudly applauded at the close of his discourse.

#### POLITICAL.

**Official Vote of Hudson County, N. J.**

The Board of County Canvassers for Hudson County, met again yesterday, at the Court-house. The Board has met twice before, but failed to commence its labors. Yesterday the official returns were made for Congressman and Sheriff. The following is the official vote for Congress and Sheriff:

CONGRESS.

| | Halsey, (R.) | Clerk-land, (D.) | Fitzpatrick, (Y. D.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City. | | | |
| 1st Ward | 400 | 200 | 20 |
| 2d Ward | 201 | 201 | 27 |
| 3d Ward | 261 | 261 | 37 |
| 4th Ward | 363 | 207 | 30 |
| 5th Ward | 231 | 262 | 14 |
| 6th Ward | 219 | 204 | 110 |
| 7th Ward | 150 | 418 | 49 |
| 8th Ward | 80 | 212 | 18 |
| 9th Ward | 280 | 170 | 27 |
| 10th Ward | 191 | 212 | 41 |
| 11th Ward | 162 | 202 | 61 |
| 12th Ward | 193 | 202 | 7 |
| 13th Ward | 403 | 202 | 4 |
| 14th Ward | 246 | 164 | 19 |
| 15th Ward | 252 | 164 | 4 |
| 16th Ward | 183 | 159 | 4 |
| Hoboken. | | | |
| 1st Ward | 190 | 223 | 10 |
| 2d Ward | 193 | 120 | 1 |
| 3d Ward | 257 | 145 | 8 |
| 4th Ward | 64 | 223 | 13 |
| Bayonne. | | | |
| 1st Ward | 88 | 120 | 4 |
| 2d Ward | 104 | 62 | 1 |
| 3d Ward | 83 | 61 | 1 |
| Greenville | 126 | 142 | 3 |
| Harrison | 194 | 271 | 19 |
| Kearney | 62 | 41 | 0 |
| E. Orange | 120 | 270 | 11 |
| Union Township | 80 | 152 | 1 |
| Town of Union | 228 | 128 | 1 |
| Weehawken | 16 | 180 | 1 |
| North Bergen | 129 | 100 | 1 |
| Total | 7,776 | 7,002 | 422 |

Halsey's, Rep., majority in Jersey City was 206, and in the county, 774. Majority in the district, (Hudson County and Newark,) 2,286.

For Sheriff, Andrew Mount, Rep., received 8,377 votes; Thomas Gafney, Dem., 6,599, and Patrick Harrington, Independent, 1,005.

After announcing the vote for these candidates the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

**Official Vote in Union County, N. J.**

| Democrats. | | Republicans. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Congress. | | Congress. | |
| Burd | 2,873 | Rusling | 2,740 |
| Assembly—First District. | | Assembly—First District. | |
| Blancke | 2,740 | Stiles | 1,856 |
| Second District. | | Second District. | |
| Yates | 2,762 | Drake | 1,860 |
| Coroners. | | Coroners. | |
| Gibbs | 2,833 | Stearns | 2,770 |
| Thorn | 2,832 | Bodwell | 2,760 |
| Dean | 2,824 | Suthpen | 2,760 |

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Judge WOODRUFF sat at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing appeals in Admiralty cases. Among the appellants is the New-York Central Railroad Company, against whom a decision was rendered for damages on account of injuries sustained by a passenger on the road, about thirteen years ago.

ISAAC ROSENTHAL was arrested yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy, and was duly arraigned before Justice HOGAN. It appears that the prisoner married Miss FERGER ISAACS some ten years ago, in the town of Troelsbig, in Russian Poland, according to the forms of the Jewish Church, and that he deserted his wife and three children in the City of London, three years ago. The wife arrived in this City a few days ago, with her children, in search of her truant spouse, only to find him married to Miss BEILER FRIEDMAN, as the complainant produced two witnesses to her marriage, and others who saw the second marriage ceremony performed, the Magistrate held the accused for trial.

Officer FITZPATRICK, of the Ninetenth Precinct, last evening arrested a man at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue, who was drunk and disorderly and started with him for the Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street. As Fifty-fifth-street he was attacked by a large crowd of the prisoner's friends, and was struck on the head by a stone thrown by one of them, which inflicted a severe wound and rendering him insensible, enabled the prisoner and his rescuers to escape.

A fire occurred, last evening, on the fourth floor of No. 144 Fulton-street, occupied by PERRIN & BROWN, printers, whose loss of specially covered by insurance. R. B. ADAMS, manufacturer of bags on the third floor had his stock slightly damaged by water, while that of BARTON & TOMPKINS, printers, on the second floor, was damaged to the amount of $600 by the same cause. Goodyear's Rubber Company, on the first floor, had but little injury.

The second lecture of the course of 1870 before the Young Men's Universalist Association of the City of New-York, will be given this evening at Association Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, by Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY. His subject is "The Adirondacks." This is a new lecture on the celebrated region already made famous by Mr. MURRAY's pen.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold its first regular monthly meeting of the season this evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. SIMON STEVENS, Esq., President of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, will read a paper on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as a new route of commerce.

WALTER LOGAN, of No. 447 West Thirty-ninth-street, was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, for stealing a diamond pin, worth $600, belonging to CHARLES DUNLAP, from the stand No. 39 Tenth-avenue, on Sunday evening.

An industrious contemporary published recently as a fact, that an order had been issued directing the officers and clerks attached to the civil Courts, to wear a specified uniform. It is hardly necessary to say that this report is a pure fiction, the offspring of some far-reaching imagination.

CHARLES WILSON, a cigar-maker, residing at No. 261 Bowery, was seen yesterday to sneak off with a pewter clock, which was in the store of JOHN QUINN, No. 223 Bowery, and the property having been found in his possession, he was held for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, PATRICK LYNCH, Eighteenth Precinct; PATRICK SLAVIN, Second Precinct; WM. ROBINSON, Fifth Precinct; and JOHN JOHNSON, Eighteenth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department. The resignations of several patrolmen who have lately been tried for grave offences were accepted.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the top floor of No. 125 Third-avenue, occupied by JOHN SHARPE, doing a damage of $600 to stock and $400 to the building, which is owned by JOHN DALSON. Both losses are covered by insurance.

The bodies of the twin children of ANN O'NEIL, which were born in Bellevue Hospital, are still lying unburied, owing to the neglect of Coroner FLYNN. The children died over a week ago.

There were seven sudden deaths reported to the Coroners yesterday, five of children.

### BROOKLYN.

There were 500 men discharged from the Navy-yard last Saturday night, and the indications are that several hundred more will be discharged next Saturday. The entire force employed at the present time numbers 2,500.

A man named ANDREW DOYLE, aged thirty years, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer MEUSCHER, of the Third Precinct, for attempting to commit an outrage upon two little girls named respectively ANDRINE and MARY E. BRIGGS. He was locked up, and will be examined today.

New Public School No. 5, situated at the corner of Duffield and Johnson streets, was formally opened yesterday. The edifice adapted to the accommodation of 1,500 pupils. It is three stories high, 86 feet wide and 110 feet deep. The entire cost of erection and furnishing was $60,000. Mr. D. T. CONKLIN is the Principal.

A regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-school Union of the city was held last evening in the First Reformed Church, on Joralemon-street. The number of teachers present was large. Interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. EDDY, ANDREWS and JAMES.

RICHARD HANNY was committed yesterday by Justice DELMAR to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Mr. JOHN GRIENER, of No. 14 Wolcott-street.

### LONG ISLAND.

A trial exciting deep interest in the oyster-raising portion of Queens County was tried before Justice HAMILTON, yesterday, occupying the entire day and evening. DAVID DEMILT, of Port Washington, who was arrested charged with stealing eighty bushels of oysters from the beds of JAMES TILLEY, was the defendant. He admitted that he had taken a small quantity of East River oysters of inferior quality. A large number of oysters were examined on both sides. The habits and nature of the bivalve were investigated, and the whole matter thoroughly discussed by District-Attorney DOWNING for the prosecution, and Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Probate of the County, for the defendant. Late in the evening the Justice dismissed the complaint.

Yesterday, while some carpenters were repairing a building at Pearsall's Corners, the scaffold fell on account of its being insecure, and precipitated the inmates to the ground, forty feet below. Mr. NORMAN A. TAYLOR, who is a teacher, was fatally injured. Another carpenter at the same time at work on the building, caught in descending, by the eaves of the house, and was rescued.

An interesting revival of religion is now in progress in the Methodist Church at Pearsall's. A praying band is sojourning in the village. At a meeting Sunday night a large number came forward for prayer, six of whom were converted. Great interest is being taken, and the attendance is very large.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, the wife of Ex-Alderman J. V. THURSTON, of Jersey City, while driving in a pony phaeton, was struck by the tongue of a lager-beer wagon, and seriously if not fatally injured. Mrs. THURSTON was driving in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and when near Henderson-street, was met by the beer wagon, driven by a German, named CHARLES HERMANN. The pole of the wagon, which was being driven at a reckless rate of speed, tore off the top of the phaeton, and striking Mrs. THURSTON as it fell, broke her arm and inflicted very serious injuries on her side and breast. The pony, frightened by the collision, ran away uncontrolled, but was finally stopped by a policeman. HERMANN, on seeing the result of the accident, whipped up his horses and attempted to escape. He was, however, arrested by Officer KENNY, and held by the Civil Judge.

A female "tramp" who has for several months lived upon the charity of the farmers of the northern part of Sussex County, was arrested and committed to the County Jail in Newton yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to a barn owned by a Mr. SAVAGOOL, which was burned to the ground on Friday night last. The woman came to Mr. SAVAGOOL's house early in the evening, and asked permission to stay all night. Being refused, she inquired whether Mr. SAVAGOOL owned the property. An affirmative answer was given, and she woman left. A short time afterward the barn, situated some distance from the house, was on fire, and within an hour was burned to the ground. The woman was hunted down and arrested. Mr. SAVAGOOL's loss was $2,000, upon which he had an insurance of $1,400.

Hardly a Sunday has passed since the arrival of the Chinese at Belleville, N. J., that some of them have not attended public worship. A week ago fifteen attended in a body at the Presbyterian Church, and last Sunday thirty-two of them attended Christ (Episcopal) Church in that village. They behaved themselves very properly and created a good impression.

Judge BEDLE, in the Hudson County Supreme Court, yesterday, set down the trial of ELIZA BAUMAN, for infanticide, for Thursday next. The woman is a German, who drowned her newly-born infant in a cesspool. Dr. LUND, who is held in $10,000 bail for alleged malpractice in the case of Mr. COATES, of Bergen, will be tried on Monday. Dr. LUND was found guilty by the Coroner's jury, and held to bail by Coroner BURNS.

The house of Mr. A. SCHUYLER, in Kearney township, near Belleville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The family were absent, and all the furniture, clothing, &c., were burned. The loss is $10,000. Among the articles consumed was a valuable communion service, which was to have been presented to Christ Church, at Belleville.

FREDERICK RICHUST, a resident of Garden-street, Hoboken, died suddenly while conversing with members of his family, on Sunday evening. His death was brought to the notice of Coroner CRANE, yesterday, and a post-mortem examination was ordered.

JOHN DOVE, living at the corner of Canal and Durand streets, Newark, has been missing for a week. He has a family, and great solicitude is felt for his safety. The water in the canal has been drawn off, but his body was not found.

The New-Jersey State Sunday-school Convention holds its annual meeting in Elizabeth today.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pearson has been ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty; Capt. George M. Ransom has been detached from the command of the Tarvor, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commanders A. S. Barker and S. W. Nichols; Lieut. R. M. Lisle, Masters H. L. Truslin, F. Lawyer and H. C. Derby, Surgeon W. K. Schobel, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Beck, Chief Engineer, M. Kelleher, First Assistant Engineer John Roop, Second Assistant Engineers J. P. Kelleg, H. S. Ross and J. L. Hannan, have been detached from the Tarvor, and placed on waiting orders.

Information has been received here of the arrival of the United States steamer *Benicia*, at Auckland, New-Zealand, on the 16th of September. All well.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14.—American Securities opened flat and dull, but improved later and closed firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

| | A. M. | P. M. | Ap'r. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 92¼ | .. | 92¼ | .. |
| Consols for account | 92¼ | .. | 92¼ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 89¾ | .. | 89¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, old | 87¾ | .. | 87¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 89¾ | .. | 89¾ | .. |
| United States 10-40s | 88¾ | .. | 88¾ | .. |
| Illinois Coin, R. R. Shares | 110 | .. | 110 | .. |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 19¾ | .. | 19¾ | .. |
| At. & Gt. West. Shares | 27 | .. | 27 | .. |

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened at the quiet rates of last evening, and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened at 9d. and closed at 9⅛d. Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d. @9¼d. and closed 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. American Cotton is much dearer because of its scarcity in the market. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 9d. central for California White, 9s. 3d. @9s. 10d. per new 12lbs. Red Western Spring, and 10s. 10d. @10s. 11d. for Red Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—TALLOW opened at 42s. and closed at 42s. 6d. @42s. 9d. per cwt. HOPS quiet. Refined PETROLEUM buoyant.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 122,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 8000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Rates very plenty; Wheat, 10¼c. @11c., to New-York. In store at 9 A. M. today—234,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 300,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Malt. The amount of Wheat, Corn and Oats have since been shipped to a great extent, and boats have been engaged for ar-rival. FLOUR firm and in good demand; sales, 700 bbls. at last quotations. WHEAT active and higher, closing strong; sales, 24,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 26; 112,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 26@$1 26½; nearly all on outside price; 4,000 bushels Red at $1 26; 3,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 28; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, early, at $1 28. CORN scarce, firm and in fair demand; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 76c.; 7,000 bushels New-Toledo at 76c.; 8,000 bushels Ear at 70c.; 2,000 bushels Mixed at 72c.; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 76½c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 85c., all to arrive. RYE firm; held at 85c. @87c. for Western. BARLEY in good demand and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1; 5,000 bushels Canada at 95c. FREIGHTS firmer. PORK dull. LARD steady and quiet. BULK MEATS—Nominally 9½c.; no demand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet and firmer at $4 75@$5 00. WHEAT—Spring quiet and lower; sales at $1 01½ cash; $1 05 seller last half of November; $1 03 seller December, for No. 2 Spring; during the afternoon excited and higher at $1 06, cash; $1 06¼ seller last half of November; $1 07¼ seller December; closing quiet and weak at 60½c. @61½c. cash; 60½c. @60¾c. seller November; during the afternoon quiet and firm at 62c. seller November. OATS quiet; 34c. 2, 36c. 3. Tributary receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls. Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS to Buffalo quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 11¼c.; Middling Orleans, 11¾c. CLOVER-SEED unsettled; $6 75. TIMOTHY nominal at $3 25. FLAXSEED, $3 10@$3 15. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extras, $4 87½@$5 12½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania Red, $5 62½; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 62½@$5 75; Rye Mixed, $5 25. WHEAT—More doing; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; Indiana Red, $1 27@$1 28; Amber, $1 40@$1 45. RYE steady at 92c. CORN dull; Old Yellow at 86c.@90c.; New, 80c. OATS steady; Delaware at 42c.; State and Western at 38c.@40c. COTTON—Stock scarce; Rio, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c., gold. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 12½c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKEY—Nominally at 91c. @92c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR—An advance is asked, but none established; Family, $5 @$5 75. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 10@$1 15. CORN firm with a fair demand; Mixed at 75c. @76c.; Yellow,